W. N. HALDEMAN THE POLLOWING RATES FOR THE DIFFERENT ED

We a r Courset.
Fire copies of Weekly Courses, one year, for

O PAPER EVER SPPT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING.

The Mormons in Utah. The Mormon influence in Utah is growing t be a so bject worthy of the most serious atten-It has been the custom to laugh at the ridiculous theories of the Mormons, to treat them and their try Brigham Young, although ignorant and ulgar, is yet a man of great cutt ing and shrewd-He also wields an influence over those ound him which is second to that of no man in the United States, and he is selfish and unscruas enough to exert this influence in building up his own power at any expense of blood or sure to the General Government. He has alrealy given evidence of his determination to have his own way, in spite of the magnates at Wash- knew the governments of Europe would do, and ington, and as his means and appliances increase, this determination will of course assume a bolder

There are many reasons why public attention should be directed toward the movements of the people of Utah. Their theory of belief is entirely at variance with the spirit and character of our rnment. Their religion is not only a union of Church and State, but is a despotism of the basest sort. The Prophet is the King, and the as are any of their opponents. They court the terrers of his vengeance forbid all personal free- advent of those who will make good citizens, and dom of action. Rome itself is not more despotic have never felt or expressed the desire to check then Mormonism. Indeed, the government of the immigration of any save those who will be a the Mormon church differs in its essential principles from that of the Romish church only in beng addressed to a much lower order of intellinelaving of the conscience, exists in both. Rome has ca'led to her aid, in perfecting her system, an amount of talent and ingennity which is prob- There is no hatred of the foreigner in this wish; ably n t equalled in any other church, while Moronism, yet in its infancy, cannot pretend to adlress the cultivated and refined, but has cunning mough to render itself agreeable to the ignorant and vulgar, and over its adherents its power is absolute. Such a power, originating in our country, and winked at, if not f stered, by our government, cannot fail to prove troublesome ere

"freedom to worship God" which permits the establishment of a sect which outrages all those ideas of right that b long to enlightened nations. It needs to be urged but little further to allow tlements of Thugs, who strangle the gentiles of their tribe, or of cannibals, who offer human crifices to appeare the vengeance of Heaven. The "peculiar institution" of the Mormons is at ariance with the laws of the government under which they live; the same practises which are other parts of this country and in all the civilized world But for the Mormons the General Govrnment in its goodness has provided a separate election, thus really lending its aid in encourage-

Its chief recommendation to them is one which has probably been overlooked by the dod on all sides by harren country, peopled only with Indians. With a sagacity worthy of a better cause. Brigham Young has been at great

merical force of the Mormons in Utah, but we are every day greeted with paragraphs in our exown wharf; not a week passes without the anwe commenced to write this article a procession of thirty or torty passed our office windows. These numbers all refer to different bodies of people, and this emigration has been steadily prossive and constantly on the increase for sevuntil they will coun' their adherents by hundreds of thousands. And then, if they should choose, ian foes, will be a matter of no small difficulty great deal of blood and treasure of the United es will have to be wasted to accomplish what night now be done at a very small expense of ither. In the celebrated whisky riots in Pennm his profession, this subject was referred to. That gentleman's views of the subject coincided He anticipated a contest to which the Indian fighting on the frontier is but child's play. The whole subject should attract the prompt attention of the government and of the people

as just been decided by the Circuit Court at Frankfort. Some time ago a man was tried by in; the constable in the district as to their power in the case, ordered him to receive ten lasher withstanding the imploration of the wife of th \$300 against the constable and one of the Jus

from Crow Pond, Davies county, that the rops in that section look very well and promising, and there will be a large crop of tobace aised in that portion of the county. There is no scarcity of plants, many now being ready to

ficers is at last completed Grant Green, Esq., of Henderson, the present Secretary of State, has

ican candidate for the logislature in Boon

ng the crops in Daviess county.

## LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, What Will the American Party

auccess, an l so they tell the foreigners. Those natives who wish to be considered as the true councils, joining themselves to a band of foreigners, organized into a secret political society n our midst, and there pour out their anathema agsinst the American party and manufacture falsehoods and calumnies which they easily per suade their too credulous adherents are the truth these say that the party will in every possibl way work iniquity and do injury to the foreigner in our midst. And they are the more cer ain t deceive their adheren's because their falseboods are promulgated in the scereey of the Sag-Nicht oiges, where there are none to gainsay them an I none to deny their statements, however fa'se and monstrous they may be. We feel confident that if the American party could be represent to the foreigners as in reality it is, one-tenth part it is, those among the foreigners who understand the principles of the party are decidedly in favor of it. There are men enough among the mor. in telligent class of Germans who think just as we do about these principles, and who say that Americans should rule America. It was only the other day that a gentleman, prominent among the Germans, gave us as his reason for believing the American party to be in the right that he were now doing, all in their power to destroy the Republic. The anti-Americans make false reports of this party, hoping to reap some political reward for their zeal, or to gratify their revenge against a party who refused to receive them among its

members, because of their unworthiness. The American party are as entirely willing to extend a cordial welcome to any foreigner who class of our foreign population must have in common with ourselves. They know quite as well as ourselves that the rapid growth of such a population must effect an injury to the state it is simply prompted by the instinct of selfpreservation. The change which is proposed in the condition of foreigners already among us means simply that they will not be allowed to hold office. Withholding office from foreigners and an extension of the time required for citizenship, will comprise the extent of the proposed change; and certainly there is nothing n this to call down on the heads of the American party the foul slanders and gross misrepresentations that comprise the whole argument of

the anti-American party in its organs. We assure the foreigners that there is nothing hope for. As for the misrepresentations of the party, we have merely to challenge the examination of their principles in any light and we are sure they will come from the trial without having suffered by it. How is it possible for the foreigner to suffer by the success of this party emitted to them are severely punished in all The mass of them will be in a far better con dition than they were st home, both politically and pecuniarily. They will enjoy all the rights and unoccupied, and room for a far larger population than there is now in the United States, and to this, or to any, the foreigners are welcome, if

arisen amongst the foreigners themselves, but it had its origin with the Sag-Nicht Americans. They created it by calumny and falsehood of the basest kind. They are the real opponents, and the

To compass their own ends they profess to find n their opponents injustice and wrong where neither are jutended or practiced. They excite. by misrepresentation alone, feelings of hostility which every now and then break out into open warfare, and they loudly accuse their opponent with the consequences of the feud themselves have raised. Undying hostility to foreigners is will be, unless they bring it on themselves by even then unless it be absolutely necessary for examine this subject for themselves, without reference to what is said by the violent partizans of either side of the question, they will soon discover that the American party is very far from being the hideous monster which it is represented to be, and equally far from being an enemy of good men, let them come from what quarter of the world they may. They will discover that its existence was and is a necessity; that its success is their gain; and that its defeat, if defeat were

## A Revolution in Boot and Shoc

The Cleveland Herald says that a few days ince in Utica, New York, a number of Frenchmen were negotiating for the establishment in that city of a manufactory of boots and shoes by machinery. The exploits of these machines are well nigh marvellous, but the assertions of these gentlemen are so backed up by authentic the aristocraey of England. The French army documents as to preclude the supposition of imfine shoe will cost but ten cents, and that of a ble finish, are shown, and the most ample guar-

We notice by the Utica Telegraph that the mater is now public, and that immediate steps are to be taken to organise a company. The Teleon securing a patent for their machine, and

The machine is so perfect that it is only uccessary to place in It two pieces of sole and upper leather, and in an turnedibly short space of time it turns out a complete; boot or shee, as is desired. We learn that a number of capitatists of this city are negotisting for the purchase of the patent, and that it is their intention should they merced in security it.

and their proper management does not requir saving machir es, experience has always demonstrated their utility and benefit. Perhaps no branch of business has for years kept so near a stand still as the manufacture of boots and shoes few improvements reaching that branch of mechanics, and who knows but the time has come when an undreamed of stride ahead will astonish

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Mr. James Withers, accidentally shot hunself on Monday last and died immediately. He was loading his gun, standing upon a log, when it slipped off, striking the hammer, and sending the whole charge into his side. The accident occurred in the edge of

Bishop Forsythe is to speak in George

town, June 18th, on Political Popery.

The English System

The people of England are getting heartily This question has been as often asked as vasiek of their aristocratic system. The time is not very long past when it would have been conlously answered. The opposition say they will do everything that is damnable, in the event of sidered little less than sacrilege for the commo people to doubt the divine rights of their aristoe racy, but now-a-days they are bold enough to feets upon the national honor and glory. They are beginning to assert democratic doctrines which were unheard of in that country but a few years ago. They have discovered that birth does not confer talent and that station does not entitle its holder to efficiency or capacity for his place. Thus they have at last discovered the ecret of the lameness of their government and the inefficiency of its operation. They have long ontended that theirs was the model governmen of the world, and have especially boasted of its is only since the failure of their army in the Crimea that they have come to realize a difficulty in its workings. And with a prompt frankness which is not less characteristic than commer dable, they at once acknowledge to the world the error under which they have labored. We alluded only a few days ago to the

narked change which has taken place in the tone of the British press toward this country. and we attributed the democratic feeling which has begun to prevail in that country mainly to the influence of our example and to the success of our experiment. Every day proves the truth this assertion. One of the most popular jonn nals in England, in the course of an article disussing the constitutions and governments of the rious countries of the earth, says that it is "no longer England, but the North American Republic, that has become the polar star, to which, from all sides, the eye of struggling nations turns".

The particular event which has thus turned public attention toward the radical defects in their system and caused England to turn he eyes toward her once despised and ridiculed daughter is found in the failure of the Easter campaign. The condition of affairs in the Crimes has directed the popular mind, not only to the Ministers and their subordinates, but the government policy generally, and in various quarters has been intimated that thorough changes mus take place, or that "a revolution will be inevi table." The war in the Crimea has sadly disappointed the expectations of the world. At the outset of the campaign little fear was entertained that the Allies would be able to announce a series of brilliant victories; and, while some sympathy was felt for Russia, very few doubted bu, that she would be forced to yield. Had the result accorded with these anticipations, the people of England would have continued to believe in them selves, their rulers and their system of govern ment. What has been done, however, has served to open their eyes, and, impatient and mortified with their little success, they have begun anxious ly to inquire into the reasons of their failure, and having discovered the evil, are determined to see it corrected. Accordingly the press of Great Britain teems with the results of careful inquiry into to fear from the success of this party, but all to the condition and history of their army, and these disclosures all point to radical defects in their system of aristocracy. That this evil is felt is vidently not disguised. A writer in one of the last British Reviews says: "However we may carp at the weaknesses and vices of the American democracy certain great facts in it are open the day. In the Free States, the boy who is born of the poorest and lowest parents may rise into the highest political post. This is no freak privileges of a native except the single one of of solitary accident, but is a natural result of State, and has placed over it a chief of their own holding office—they will enjoy the protection of the institutions. Without special patronage, the our flag to the fullest extent, and their children indigent boy receives good primary education, ment of the violation of recognized laws of right. born in this country will have an equal privilege and, if diligent and elever, invariably rises above The country which has thus been given to the with the children of the wealthiest or with those want; is received into the best society, the moment finds no "cold shade of aristocracy" to starve and cripple him. The township is the earlies Legislature or its Governorship; next the Lowe market for all they can produce on their land, and | ly, the posts of the Supreme Executive Govern ment. Where every industrious man is above n such a community there will be prosperity and content, even if the form of government Chinese: but, where to the above is added the fullest democratic liberty, their personal self-re liance and a freeman's pride are super-added to content and prosperity. England, on the whole

> United States in solving the greatest problems of of thinkers, and they only need that circum stances should give direction to their thoughts in order to perceive the errors of their past history and so to apply the remedy that they cannot oc cur in the tuture. According to an official au thority, the army, navy, and ordnance cost the British government, in 1854, the immense sum of \$150,000,000; and this Is likely to be greatly nercased during 1855.

The cost of our Mexican war, comme with the battle of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May 1846, and concluding with the treaty of Guada upe, in May, 1848, was only \$16,000,000 The contrast is indeed striking. Our army, to was fully provisioned, was abundantly provided with clothes, and marched steadily on, achieving riumph after triumph, until the Capitol of Mex co was in the hands of General Scott and San ta Anna was compelled to make a treaty, which neluded the trasfer to this country, by purchase of one of the richest gold regions in the world It is not surprising that, with such a contrast before them, they should turn inquiringly to our government to see wherein was the occasion of his marked difference. The article we have just confers position on birth at the expense of merit And the result of the agitation of this questio will ultimately be to do away with the power o in the Crimea has accomplished more and has position. It is a id that the manufacture of a been in better condition than that of England, and, as promotion in that army is acquired b merit, irrespective of family, this furnishes to the British another ground for discontent with their system. Whatever may be the result of the was against Russia, there will at least grow out of it a change which will confer lasting benefits upor the masses of the British subjects. It a brillian ictory is speedily obtained by the Allies, the novement toward reform may be checked for : while, but, as the idea has once been openly adocated and canvassed, it can never be fully re

bey her destiny and become as great in fact a she has boasted of being in name. e have heard on the streets within the last da e a candidate for re-election to Congress. will doubtless run as an independent Whig, and is the Sag-Nichts, aware as they must be of their atterina' ility to succeed with a candidate of their wn, will make no nomination, the contest will e between him and Humphrey Marshall. It is due to Col. Preston to say that he has always een a firm and consistent Whig, and has mad an able, influential and popular representative i Congress. His course gave great satisfaction to is constituents, and he very deservedly enjoys oppose, but he will have the opposition of a pow atriotism to commend it, but which, we regre say, has been exceedingly unfortunate in it mination, having put forward a man who, since we have known him, has been a Democrat, Whig, an Emancipationist, a Pro-Slavery man, an Anti-Native American, and a Native American. Col. Preston will get the votes of all the outsiders" who sympathise with the American

and in this district for many years. The police force of Chleago numbers eighty

Sixth Congressional District. The time is rapidly approaching when it will abundant crops in that county and through the devolve upon the people of this district to elect a | whole of that part of the State, is as fine as could representative to Congress. This district has be desired. The wheat is remarkable for its luxalways been looked upon as a strong hold of Whig- uriance, the rapidity and strength of its growth

known who will be the American candidate. How- give a heavy yield. The corn, since the rain, unever it will be determined soon. Maj. Curtis F. Burnam of Madison, and Dr. Wm. R. Letcher of days, has been growing with remarkable vigor the same county are favorably spoken of in connection with the canvass. Maj Burnam is a gentle man of superior attainments, as a scholar, a tawyer, and an accomplished speaker. In the last Presidential canvass, he was the Whig elector for hat district. His speeches were marked for their reat beauty and power and exerted a most salu:
should thin it out by picking off with the hand.
To thrash it off with clubs, as is sometimes done,
is talents and character would command a high
is worse than uscless; better let it all remain.

Dr. Letcher is an excellent physician and a man of fine sense, and well posted in the political hisory of the country. During the late war with Ingland, while a student of medicine and still in he years of minority, he enlisted in the service. and while the campaign lasted he was ever officient as a soldier and prompt around the sick hed of his fellow comrades. Either of these gentlenen would bear the banner of the American party successfully, though it may be possible that the er, Clay county, at an early peried for the pur-

Jas. C. Stone, ot Madison, are mentioned in concetion with the nomination by that party. The Democratic nomination, however, will be nerely nominal, since the American party is sufciently strong in that district to elect their can-

isq., of Floyd, Theo. Garrard of Clay, and Capt.

didate without any difficulty. THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE TENTH DISTRICT .- The Convention assembled in Covington, Thursday, and organized the selection of J. W. English, of Owen ounty, chairman, pro tem. All the counties were then called, and a full representation of delegater nswered to their names, except Trimble county. Ouring the session of the Convention the utmos onfusion and disorder prevailed, especially durng the balloting,

rganized by the choice of J. W. English Present, and S. F. Covington and R. Richardson

The Convention then adopted, as a basis of re resentation, the Democratic vote east in the Tenth District in 1852, allowing one vote to each ounty for every fifty Democratic votes east at

Nominations being in order, the following geneman were nominated: Maj. H. C. Harris, of Kenton; O. P. Hogar, of

Grant; J. W. Leathers, of Kenton; J. A. De-Courcey, of Campbell; Hirani Kelsey, of Owen. On the fourth ballot Maj. H. C. Harris was ominated. The vote stood: Harris 73, Kelsey 53, and Hogan 11.

On motion, Maj. Henry C. Harris was nomiated by acclamation. Major Harris being then called for, addressed he meeting. He thanked them for the honor onferred, and promised to exert himself to seure the election of the Democratic ticket; allu-

ded to his course as Representative and Senator; sserted his warm attachment to Democratic prinriples, and denounced bitterly the Know-Noth

DECREASE IN CINCINNATI VALUATION .- The Assessor's returns for the city of Cincinnati, These returns show a large decrease in the value ecrease is mainly confined to bankers and broers. Moneys and credits show an increase o

ver a million dollars. DIFFICULTY IN CARROLLTON .- Dr. Wm. Davidon, a physician of Madison, was forced to leave arrollton, on Wednesday, in a skiff, cross the iver and walk to Capt. Armstrong's farm, where e got on the mail boat for his home. s little aware how very far she is behind the

Dr. Davidson was at Carrollton a witness in he case of the State of Kentucky against a negro nan charged with having assisted the slaves of Giltner to run away. The State failed to make case against the negro, and he was discharged vithout hearing a word of the testimony of Dr Davidson, who was driven from the town by a

Kentuckian that the American cause has been advancing with fresh energy and spirit since Clark and Magoflin denounced an order made up of the purest and best men in the land as an infernal creic." Numbers were initiated in rinceton whilst those gentlemen were speaking. n the part of the county bordering on Hopkins. where the old Democratic vote has been heretoore overwhelming, the cause is espoused with

eader can judge from the partial list of wars now n progress how efficacious the peace society has een in learning nations to war no more-i beating sv ords into plow-shares, &c., &c.

Great Britaln is at war with Russia. Russia is at war with France and England. Russia is at war with Frace and England.
Sardinia is at war with Russia.
The Chiacse are at war with themselves.
The South American Republics are at war
Plenty of fighting in Mexico, all the while
Do. iu Central America.

nere was an awful hail-storm in Mason county t is said that when the storm subsided, the hail ay upon the ground six inches deep. One rmer says lie could have shoveled up a barrel

hy the icy tempest. Science.-A boy named Slaughter, aged about een years, living six miles from Princeton aldwell co., hung himself on Wednesday last On returning from the field where he was plough ing, he hung himself with the plow-line on a

of hailstones without moving from his tracks

a number of wheat fields were very much injured

yesterday, and he authorises us to say that the atement that he had ridiculed the nomination o Dr. Marshall is incorrect. In neither of his re The work on the Paducah branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is being prosecuted with energy. Iron continues to arrive, the track layers are at work, and a locomotive is soon

mounced himself a Know-Nothing candidat for Congress in the First District. At a sale of town lots in Hickman la

eek, land that was purchased two years ago a \$16 per acre brought \$6,000 per acre. Dr. S. P. Jones has been cleeted Mayo of Hickman, vice Jesse Edmonston resigned.

already made their appearance in our midst. SAM IN ARKANSAS .- Says a correspondent of th

seems, the following was the result naplling in matters in Arkapsas at the

gery, but rumor says the foot-prints of "Sam" are | and for its deep rich color. The oats, though not o'v as visible over the district as the marks of so tall as it often is at this season, is now grow Vhiggery ever were. It is not yet certainly ing rapidly, and with seasonable weather, will der the influence of the hot sun of the past few The ground everywhere is in first rate order, and the fields are freer from weeds than we have ever

Of fruit there is an unusual abundance. The only difficulty is that there is too much of it on the trees. All who desire to save their trees osition in Congress, and reflect credit upon his To pick it off is a rather tedious operation when

INDIANA BANK NOTES.—The Auditor of Indiana advertises those holding the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank at Lafayette, Merchants' Bank at Springfield, Green county Bank at Bloomfield, Government Stock Bank at Lafayette, Laurel Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank at Laurel, Bank of Confidence of the Merchants' Bank of the Merch fayette, Laurel Bank at Laurel, Bank of Connersville at Connersville, Wabash Valley Bank at Logansport, Bank of T. Wadsworth of Hartford, at Michigan City, to return the same to the office for caucellation on or before the 15th day of July next, that the outstanding circulation. The Democrats held a convention at Manches-

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of K tucky, assembled in Trinity church, Covingto Thursday norming. Bishop B. B. Snith presided; Revs. Edward F. Berkley and R. McMurdy acted as ney took their scats. A number of clergy from

nd filed.
The following committees were appointed On Accounts—Rev. Geo. Beckett, Dr. Alves and D. M. Fraig On Unthished Bu iness—Rev. Geo. Schehey, Judge Churchill, and Chas. Bronson. On New Parishes—H. M. Denison, Judge Bently, and J. I. Rebissor. At 11 o'clock the Rev. H. M. Denison delivered

AFTERNOON SESSION. After the Convention was called to order, resolu-

ions recommending Rev. R. McMurdy's sewool, in Washington, Mason county, were adopted.

A motion was then made and carried that the next session of the Convention be held at St. Panl's church, at Lonisville, commencing on the last Wednesday in May, 1856. csday in May, 1856.

The Convention then went into an election for a standing committee to serve the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Revs. H. M. Denlson, J. Craik and Edward F. Berkley, and laymen Ho. W. Bullook and Mr. W. F. Pettit.

On motion, the Convention went into the election of an Ecclesiastical Court, which resulted in the choice of Rev. Messrs. J. N. Norton, W. H. G. Jones, N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

The Emperor, with his beautiful wife by his side, both looking fatigued and careworn, remained

Second Day-Morning Syssion ention were presented to the brotherhood of E. C. Diocese, Kentucky, for their invitation

vention, to take into consideration the affairs of iby College, and to coufer with Rev. Dr. Waiker

1st. In the opinion of this Convention, the debt e to the Rev. Dr. Waller should be paid to the tent of the available resources of this Convention that purpose.

d. That as our only available means for the sat-ction of Dr. Waller's just demands, the pro-ds of the sale of the College property and of the

o most heartily approve and commend.

Peuding the discussion of the above, the Conventook a recess to give andience to the Bishop's
mual address, and for the administration of the
oly Communion. The Bishop's address is quite igthy, and gives concisely the condition of the va Afternoon Session.

DBV A SLAVE.—About half past one o'clock this orning a slave named Margaret, belonging to Ma-

Thos. Mitchell, jr., of Danville, has been elected Cashier of the Harrodsb rg branch of the Commercial Bank, vice Daniel G. Hatch having the poisoning. This morning the poisoned woman expired.—N. O. Delta, May 23-

Col. Preston Declines.

LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1855.
To the Editors of the Daily Louisville 'times:
GENTLEMEN:— Sany friends, irrespective of party, knowing my views to be opposed to the organization and policy of the Know-Nothings, have warmly urged me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Daily of the Market of the Congress from the Daily of the on to Congress from this District. I have stated that I would consider the proposition and give hem an answer by the 1st of June. After receion upon the subject, I do not think I am the appropriate person to make the canvass, and there-was decline the lowistics.

disbanded. A new organization which proposes to introduce questions or religious belief as criterious for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our government, with the single exception of the federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new held of pointes. In addition, we that the party maintains an ominons silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been and yet am inflaxibly opposed to such principles.

of Democrars. It is natural they should desire their candidate not on y to be the representative of their sentiments upon these topics, in opposition to the Know-Nothings, but also to coincide with them upon the general policy of the Democratic party and to yield acquiescence upon the issues of the past. I do not mean to say that this would be received they are the past. a pro rata dividend thereon declared. Certificates for the amount returned will be issued, and the dividend on the respective banks paid upon the presentation of the cirtificates at the Auditor's office after the 15th of August next.

Indeed, it has been intimated that an aquiescence in the policy of the Democratic administration might be necessary to give force and coherence to the movement. Standing in the attitude I occupy, I could only consent to make the race as an independent candidate, free from all pledges whatever.

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of rect that I best consult my own dignity, and relieve myself from all suspicions of unworthy motives, if at the same time that I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party. I decline its honors. All that I ask, is the privilege to sustain by my vote the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the Republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious the social repose and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

I'ermit me to return my heartfelt thanks to those friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who have so

A Paris letter-writer to one of the London jour-nals writes as follows about the opening of the

Crystal Palace, in Paris:
From half-past ten o'clock, when the doors were opened, until uoon, a continued stream of people ponred in, the variety of costnmes in the central aisle making quite a gay appearance. At noon the

ad I am happy to see that confidence has been stified. I beg that you will convey my thanks to he Commissioners for their enlightened care and adefatlgable zeal. I open with joy this Temple of 'egce, which invites all uations to concord.'

The Emperor and Empress then let'their position

A Clergyman Deposed for Preaching to Favor of Dancing. An ecclesiastical Council at Gloncester has re

WHAT DID IT IN VIGITIA.—The Washington Americau Organ" says:
We are informed by an intelligent Virginia Demicrat that there are 10,000 trish laborers on the public works in Virginia who have voted at this election of the first time; and all of them for the Wissicket. There are from 3,000 to 1,000 of these laborers on the Blue Ridge Tunnel. In Angusta alone 10, with happers came to the nolls and voted for

The Lafayette (lad.) Concier, of Saturday vening relates the following sall accident: "A young an by the name of Jesse Jarvis, in the employ tent of Wm. Brasket, of Randolph township, in

#### From the Mountains.

An Error Corrected-Anti-Americans and Aboth-tionists-Praspects of "Sam." Mount Vernon, Ky., May 19.

Messrs. Editors: In a certain one of your eli

papers of the 9th lnst., the editor says he is "in formed by a letter from Mount Vernon, the count seat of Rockeastle county, Ky, that at the election Saturday, the 5th, the K. N. candidates receive only three votes, and that in the Jefferville (meaning I suppose Scaffle-cane) district, the Britis Know-Nothings succeeded in electing two out-and out Abolitionists. The editor of the Times is solf or once. The facts are these: at the election for Magistrates on the 5th inst., in this, the town district, the American analighter received the entire

unanimons vote.
You may set this county down for Judge Loving and Col. Hardy by a large majority. We like their views upon the American enestion and their temperance principles, and we will record our votes for them, and against the promoters of ignorant, convict and panper emigration and Catholic Insolence and intolerance.

AMERICA.

### Another "Slave Case" in Columbus.

The Philanthropists Ordered to Pay the Costs. terference, at Mr. Ericon's request, one or two numbers of the Police were stationed about the lotel to keep the peace. At 3 o'clock Mr. Ericon and the "two servants"

servants "would be decisive of the matter, and that all parties would acquiesce." The Judge ordered

cred some admonition to such persons as had onsied hemselves in this mat'er, without knowing what was the real state of the ease, or whether the parties alleged to be unlawfully in duress desire

N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the affairs of Suelphy College, to confer with its trustees, with the Rev. Dr. Waller, and with the trustees of the town of Shebyville, asked leave to report to-morrow, (Friday.) which was grauted.

The Convention then adjourned.

In the evening divine service was held, at which a large congregation attended. The Rev. Mr. Wallace,

## Morrible Murder in Delaware.

he details of one of the most horrible entrage oved no and down the country, threatening death miles from Dover. Ilis proceedings at his own house are thus described.

# The good citizens of Logan county were cor

Hardy spoke at the same place, and the discus-Mr. Hardy, the American candidate for Lient Hovernor of Kentucky, arriving in town yesterday our citizens were favored with a lengthy discussion tetween that Lentleman and Mr. Hagoffin.

### Letter From Campbellsville.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, May 28, 1955. Messrs Editors: A " inc , who signs imself "Junius," and who bails from Dany , has

Junius says that justice to hamself and the party to which he is prived to belling, demands that he should bestow a short in the upon a class of "y liping cars" lately bred by Sam.

I suppose he means to include your orrespondent "O server" in the "lass of young curs," as he denotes a portion of helter to strong a million surver's "communication in the Courier some time since.

to puppyhood prove fatal to him, he may grow into himself.

The f int whime put furth in his article, indicates that he is of the mixed breed—has n't g t 's even open—certainly has n't c t his eye-teeth, and that he never will be big thou hor fint enou! to "catathe he never will be big toou hor fint enou! to "catathe never will be big toou hor fint enou! to "catathe he never will be big toou hor fint enou! to "catathe he never will be big too hor fint enough to the him at the him at the never means to call him a "whining p. py." I do not deny it.

I hope that "Junius" 'tail, however, is big enough to evince by it what he thin a "t ween it he s; if he is pleased, he can wag! a "if he and belliger in the can earl it flercely over his back and 'he p himself."

It seems passing st moe that J mine a 1 complain of "verboss y" at a "lack of alimin" in Outsider's letter, especiall, as he d not see p r to exclude the form r | m, or to insert any of the latter article, in his own silly effusion.

Thegentleman's letter is not only amo after stupidity and a general lack of ideas, but is essent lafty false in some of its statemens. For instance, he says the American party, publish its prine 's and discussion, and conreads it prine 's and discussion, that a la newspapers, findly to the American party, publish its prine 'rs and discussion, that a la newspapers, findly to the American party, publish its prine 'rs and discussion has one of its the party everywhere, are a most daily engaged in publish discussions upon 'heir p aciples with their op, nemts' Unquestionably he must and yet with these facts star-g him ful lin

### LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, The Best and Cheapest Paper IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of which two of tions ar printed every week to shill be mails,) con tains all the news of the dey, both loreign and domestic uil reports of Legislative and Congressional news, finar call and commercial news, editorials on malters of moment correspondence. Ec., and so beyond'all question the best and cheapest paper, not only in Kentacky, but in the

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES.

And the grantest care is taken to obtain the letest and mechanic at the world. No pans or expense is spared for his purport. The WEEKLY COURLER is mailed to subscribers

WONDERFULLY CHEAP RATES: Five copies of Weekly Courier, 1 year, for ... TNO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY

BE PAID IN ADVANCE. (F'And the paper always discontinued at

( Or friends will oblige us by aiding us in extending OF The DAILY COURIER is mailed to al \$5 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER

W. N. HALDEMAN. Courier Steam Printing House, 51 and 33, Third street, near Maia, Louisville, Ky.

## Our Two Editions.

to arder to and all the mails, two editions of the WEEL There on Saturdey Subscribers can order the one that we best aut the m.

#### Notice!

All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration the time paid for. The year low price of the paper competence of the as to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. - We are always glad to her rom our fr ends, and will be thankful for occasional lettom all parts of the State and the great Mississippi Velley missing important news, local gossip, &c., &c.

Persons ordering the r papers changed, are requeste to name the Post Office where this received as well as the

Sabscribers can remit us postage stamps when conviced By sending them, they will have no difficulty to me e for the fractional parts of e dollar.

#### ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT OR The Intercepted Letter.

We will soon commence the publication of a charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville Courser, by Mrs. Anna Wills Paice, of McLean county, Ky. We can promsee our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

Job Type for Sale. We have several fonts of good Job Type, both wood and metal, for sale cheap. They are worthy the attention of country printers.

Mr. JNO. W. MURPHY, of Lexington. 1 an authorized Agent of the Courser in Kentucky His receipts for old accounts and for new sub scriptions will be acknowledged by us.

Subscribers should bear in mind that al papers are invariably discontinued at the expiraaon of the line paid for. The low price a' which the Courter is furnished renders the strict enprograment of this rule indispensably necessary.

#### The Whig Party Still Lives. So a Court of Law has decided, and the jud

diejary is presumed to know, or rather to estab Ish everything that is in doubt. The case which this decision occurred, was tried at Dayton Ohio, last week, is reported in our interesting ex change, the Gazette of that place. It appears hat Mr. Gillis sued the members of the Whig account of debts incurred during the campaign of 1852. The plaintiff swore to his account and established liability of defendants by introducing a circular of the Whig Committee with their names to it. All defendants allowed judgment to go by default, except Smith Davidson, who for The "fun of the thing" demurred to the complaint, that the Whir party was dead, and that he committee was not the administrator of its effects. The demurrer further alieged that: "The said Whig party was and had become before the filing of said petition to all intents and purpose deceased and entirely defunct—that a short time previous to the fall election in the year of or ord 1854 it "went under" and since then has had no tangible existence—that there has been no administrator appointed to settle the affairs of said deceased party; but in the event of the appointment of said administrator the defendant will feel it his duty to advise the payment of said bill if duly presented, provided, always, that the property and effects of said deceased party, (consisting chiefly of old lumber for platforms) can be isposed of at a fair price. The defendant further states that he is informed upon reliable authority that the said party died insolvent."

The case was argued upon the demurrer h Mr. Davidson for himself, and Mr. Tilton for Inc. plaintiff, who asserted that if the Whig party had gone under it hadn't beat the Democratie party at the operation, but he believed it would arise like the "feenicks" from its ashes, and if it did the "Od Lane" party would arise from its ashes to

The court, after a full hearing, decided that the great Whig party was not dead, but living, and its Central Committees were liable for debts con-

tracted in its behalf. So now the great question is settled judicially The Whig party is not dead in spite of Greelev and the anti-Nebraska movement.

New York is in a fever of agitation about certain colored gentleman, a Dr. Pennington who was denied a seat in an omnibus on accou of his color. The Tribune has a leading articl on the subject and, for once, we can agree i entiment with that paper on the "colored que tion." It is a little remarkable that our northern friends, who are such dear lovers of the negr race, should possess a squeamishness which i unknown at the South. Nothing is more com mon than for slaves to have seats in our southern stages, and if they happen to be of the feminine gender, our courtesy usually allows them undis turbed possession of the "back scat inside, unless indeed there al ould be white ladies enough to fill that select spot. Our southern people of color may learn from the case of Dr. Penning Ion how desirable is a position among the peop of the North and what value is to be attached to that boasted philanthropy which produces such

THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD TS. HARDIN COUNTY TI-VALIDITY OF THE BONDS .- We learn tha the stat of the Nashville Railroad Company against the people of Hardin county, who r fused to pay the interest on their bonds for their subscriptionship to the road, was decided in the Hardin Circuit Court at Elizabethtown vester day, in favor of the Railroad Company.

Judge kincheloe presided in the case. Gov Helm and E S. Worthington, Esq., prosecute in favor of the Railroad Company, and Elijah Hise a speared for the people of Hardin. They resisted on the gr. und that the law was uncon stitutional, and it so the bonds were void. Mi Wor hington opened the case in a powerful argument of three hours duration, followed by Hise in a speech of interminable length. Gov. Helm's speech lasted about four hours, the entire discus sion exciting much interest. Every point was decided in favor of the Railroad Company and we hope the people all along the line are now satisfied of the constitutionality of the law and that the road will go ahead.

MAIL TO SHELBTVILLE .- A new mail route has been established between this city and Shelbyvide via Eminence. It leaves every afternoon b the cars, reaching Shelby ville at 8 o'clock P. M. MARRID IN BED. - Rev. Williamson W. Wright, of Covington, was. n Friday, married while he lay in bed seriously ill. The bride was a Misa Lucy E. Monre

The Hon Tom Corwin delivered the vale dictory address at the closing of the Mechanics Fair in Cincinnati on Friday

The bass and salmon fishing at the mouth of the Kentucky in reported to be very fin-

TA census of Owensboro', just completed, makes the population of that town 2,500.

It is uncharacteristic, the humility with which we star-spangled, free, liberal, bold and ehivalrous Americans wear our names. Few care to know else than that their father bore the same appellaon, and genealogy, if not a forbidden study with us, is at least a forsak n one. There is not, let be known, a single name worn, however proudly or meckly, but has a history. It is significant of something and obtains a derivation mewhere.

There are those surnames which have a local origin generally, if not universally, from our Inglish ancestors. To this class do you belong, Messrs. Church, Hill, Dale, Carr, Combe, Cope, Craig, Cliff, Pitt, Flood, Hayes, Park, Holt, Hope, Warren, Wear, Green, Grove, Wood, Shaw, Lane, Street, and divers others. These are themselves void of any signification, with reference to the condition in life of those who first asumed them. Persons who bear the names of specific places in England, must not suppose that their ancestors were either lords, or possessors of such places, but, as Camden justly observes, "only that they originally came from

hem, or were born at them." The great class of surnames is derived from ons. For instance, you, our respectable friend, Mr. Smith.

"From whonce came Smith, all, be he Knight or Squire, But from the Smith that forgoth of the lire." And so in fact of you, our dear friends Tayor, Turner, Baker, Cook, Cooper, Clark, &c. The great number of the lamily of Smith seems to be owing to this, that the Smith of the age when surnames first became hereditary, included in his mystery the work which Wheeler, Cartwright and the other Wrights afterwards performed. Sometimes we have the good old En glish Smith corrupted into Smythe, just as imon the cobbler in "Lucian," when he grew rich, called himself Simonides. When such a

Smith or Smythe takes his name from his fur

nace, it has sometimes been changed successively

by his wealthier descendants into Furniss, Fur

nice and Furnese. Such traits of human natur have been frequently observed in this matter of nomenclature.

Some names are derived from the christian name of father or mother. In very early time the addition to the child's name of that of his father was not unusual, and the surname s formed was transmitted to descendants when urnames became hereditary. The twelve largest families of the English race are those known under the names of Smith, Jones, Williams Taylor, Brown, Davies, Thomas, Evans, Roberts, ohnson, Robinson and Wilson, all of which except three (Smith, Taylor and Brown) are derived from patronymics. Each christian nam gives rise to a variety of derivative surnames Among those from Henry, are Harrison, Harris Hawes and Hawkins. Elias produces Ellison Elley, Ellis, Elliot and Elliotson. From David we have Davics, Davidson, Davy, Dawes, Dawson and Dawkins. From Hugh, or the Scottish Hew, we have Hughes, Huggins, Hugginson Hewett, Hewson, Hewison, Hewlet and Hewell From Nicholas we have Nicholson, Nixon, Cole. Collet, Collins, &c.

In olden time the diminutives of baptisms names were much used, and derivatives are frequently formed from such diminutives. Thus om Benjamin came the dimunitive Ben, and the derivative Benson; from Gregory, Gregg and Gravson; from Geffry, Jeff and Jefferson; from Gilbert, Gibb, Gibson and Gibbon; from Matthew Matson, Mathews and Matteson; from Samuel Sams and Sampson: from Simon, Sims and Simp son: from Barthlomew, Batts, Batson, Bates and Batteson; from Richardson, Dick and Dixon. Sometimes the feminine derivatives are used, as Nelson from Nelly, Pattison from Patty, and so

on to the end. Another class comprises descriptive names, or such as were originally spplied to denote bodily culiarities and mental qualities. Of these latter are Good, Goodman, Best, Sage, Wise, Meck, Moody, Joyce, Savage, Quick. The abstract is metimes used for the concrete, as Luck, Justice, tue, Jove, Bliss, &c. Those sur from bodily peculiarities are comprehensible ever o the uneducated. Every one understands the neaning of Bigg, Littel, or Liddell, Long, Longnan, Prettyman, Short, Crump and Armstrong So too, with Shanks, Hand, Foot, Lightfoot, and the like.

There were surnames taken from some bodily characteristic, such as we have just mentioned ccasionally used in our mother country centuries prior to the Norman conquest, and long be fore surnames were hereditary. Of these are White and Black, the oldest names, and if the rule upon which aristocracy is based be correct, the most noble in the language. Beda, in s account of the missionary efforts among the Saxons, refers to persons named Hewald, who were distinguished "ut pro diversa capellorun specie, unus Niger Hewald, alter Albus Hewald ceretur," or ss we nulearned people should say, one was called Hewald Black, and the other Hewald White.

Of the same class are Grev. Blunt. Locke. & all very ancient. Costume and armor also gave names. Many others were derived from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdom. For in stance, Berne, from the bear, while Wolf, Fox and those of like nature can be easily traced. To represent minerals we have Steele Salt Gould Glass, &c. While the vegetable world finds its epresentatives in Primrose, Lilly, Rose, Ashe. Lind, Crab, Apple, Wheaton, Wheatly, Riley Oats, Pepper, and numerous others that we might

But this is a subject that requires the thoughtall sorts of sinuosities and to all degrees of length In what we have thus hastily and confusedly set forth, the reader will discover enough to trace up at least the origin of his own surname, be what ever it may If he discovers himself of plebeia derivation, so be it: if from some noble mental o bodily peculiarity, let him in all humility compare his present self to his origin, and thank his stars that he is none the worse, while he immediately sets about being worthy of his name.

Notwithstanding Col. Preston's letter of eclination, which was published in the Courie yesterday morning, we understand that strong efforts are being made by the Democrats to it duce him to change his determination and to agree t) make the race for Congress. The very men who opposed him with all their power two and three years ago, are now begging him to run. and, good souls, they don't want any pledges from him at all, at all.

They think that their only chance to deleat the Know-Nothing nominee is with Col. Preston, but it is hardly probable that that gentleman will gratify their wishes. He would unquestionably make a strong race, but as we said some day ago, such is the intensity of the Native Ameri can feeling here, that even a more objectionable candidate than the one they now have could be easily elected.

AGAINST SECREEY .- The New York Expres the K. N. organ in New York, has an article opposing the secrecy of the K. N.'s. It says the very genius of our institutions insists on know ing the principles of all seets and organizations religious as well as political-of knowing who the men are and what they are after. The Expres says that it will not be pardonable if, after the coming K. N. Convention at Philadelphia, the

feature of secreey is retained. THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richm Enquirer has reports from all the counties in Ilic State except fourteen, and estimates the majority for Mr. Wise at II,000 votes.

The Democrats have carried every Congress sional district in the State, all the late members having been re-elected. The next State Legislature, the Enquire

ssys, will be Democratic by upwards of fort

RUSSIAN LOSSES .- The Marquis of Lansdown stated in the House of Lords, during a recen debate, that he knew from authentic sources that just previous to the death of the Emperor Nicholas the official report of the Russian losses since the war began showed the loss of one hundred and seventy thousand men; and that since that report was made the Russians had lost seventy thousand more, making a total of two

hundred and forty thousand. learn from the Bowling Green Standard that the health of Judge Loving continues very infirm. R. Graves, editor of the Tennessee Baptist, fo For two weeks past he has been seriously ill.

Three negroes, belonging to a Mr. Byrne, of Orange Grove, Bourbon county, Ky., made | brokers in New Orleans have resolved that they their escape Thurslay, and crossed the river will enter into no transactions after I o'clock about ten miles below Cincinnati.

How We Come by Our Surnames. The New Art of Breeding Fish.

The attention of anglers, as well as of scientific nen, in Europe has lately been much occupied with the different modes of artificial fish-breedng, and as the subject is well worthy of public ttention, we take this opportunity to refer to The attention of mankind to this branch findustry dates back to the year 1751, in which ount de Goldstein established the possibility f artificial fecundation of trout's eggs. An exract from Geldstein's work was inserted in a work called Source's Helretiennes, and in 1770 Moreeau gave a translation of it in the third volme of his Traite general des Piches. About the ame time Jacobi, a German naturalist, publishe an interesting letter upon the art of bringing up salmon and trout, and on the production of these fish by means of artificial fecundation. At a late date successful experiments were made in Great Britain by Dr. Knox, Mr. Boccius, Mr. Shaw and Mr. A. Young. In 1835 Signor Busconi published, in the seventy-ninth volume of the Biblio theea Italiana, new observations on the develop ment of fish, and gives some details of the artificia ccundation of the eggs of the tench and ablette Notwithstanding these varied and widely extend ed labors of men of science, it remained for two poor and illiterate fishermen to develope more ully the plans for the production of fish ab oro and although the discovery of these peasants had een forestalled by the labors of past ages, yet the were as really the founders of this new branch industry as were their more highly cultivated and fortunate predecessors. The names of these wo persons were Gehin and Remy. They lived in one of the most secluded valleys of the chain of Vosges, pursuing their humble, occupation of

Whilst engaged in their daily avocation, the ecrease and the threatened extinction of many pecies of fish awakened their minds to the necesity for some plan which should have for its end he propogation and continuation of the iethyological fauna of their neighborhood, and with a are and praisworthy perseverance seldom found mongst the class to which they belonged, they arefully watched the natural process of hatchng in situ and developed therefrom the present anner of breeding by artificial means On the ouncement of their discovery the scientifie orld was, of course, in commotion. Envoys rom the academics of Holland, Straslurg, and Paris came to the inventors to be assured of the ality of their claims. They were called to Paris, heir names inscribed among the members of the academy of sciences, and were honored by invitations to dine with different persons of high rank. This was the reward of their valuable utilitarian discovery! If the smallest pattern of an cademician-one called to his chair for a accessful piece of poetry-had made such a disovery, he would by this time have had crosses from every sovereign in Europe; but these are only two fishermen! The subject and the mode of artificial fecundation is one well worthy the attention not only of the disciples of Isaac Walon, but one which should possess much interest for agriculturists and amateur farmers. This rocess will enable us to have, within easy reach and at a very cheap rate, all those delicate fish which are so estcemed by spicures, and which are ow only to be had by a few fortunate men of

One of the amateur farmers of our neighborgood has been very successful in his attempts to raise gold and silver fish from spawn, and we beieve has the intention to try other varieties. We annot urge too strongly upon the fishermen and rmers of our vicinity to turn their attention to the cultivation of fine varieties of fish, for they might be made as much an article of food as slicep or cattle, and with far less trouble.

The following is the manner of procuring the pawn and treating the fish: "When they come up to spawn catch a male and female of the same ecies, taking the female first, hold her by the back with the left hand, and, to prevent her from struggling violently, press her head and body against you; with the other hand gently stroke the domen In a few mements she will become nieted; then take a vessel filled with waterhould the fish still struggle call in the assistant of another person-then taking the thumb and pre-finger of the right hand, press lightly the belly from top to bottom." The operator must be careful not to press with too much force, for if the proper time has been chosen, the eggs will be essed out hy a very gentle force, and if this is ot the case be assured that the proper time has not yet arrived. "When, by a number of these asses, the eggs are all pressed out, a male fish is taken and operated on in the same manner the milt thus expressed from the male falling into the receptaculum and giving the water a white hue, stir the mixture gently about with the hand or the tail of the fish. Before the mixture of the milt with the water eovering the cggs, their color is a pale orange and transparent. After the mix ure, the eggs that have been fecundated assurbrownish hue and a black speck appears in tho centre of each. After this the water must be hanged once or twice more. When the fecuntion is complete some of the eggs will appear white; remove them, as they are lifeless and will nly destroy the living ones.

The next thing necessary is a box, pierced with great number of small holes, in order to let the rater have a free passage through the box, and till keep it purged from impurities, which would otherwise be deposited upon them and retard or revent altogether their hatching. The hottom of the box is covered by a bed of fine gravel, and on this is placed the freundated eggs. Each box should contain but one brood of eggs. The ful to be but once put on the trial to follow through | box is then closed, a hole is dug for it in the water, in which it is placed and gravel strewed overit. The box, so placed, is left for a month or two, or longer should this not suffice, when the oung fish will commence to appear. They should be kept inclosed from eight to fifteen days, according as their numbers are small or great, then they should be set at liberty in the same vater as that in which they were hatched. The ish thus produced must still be fed with meat ooked, and the fibres of it separated into small eces; when they grow somewhat older they may be left to seek their own food, and in course of time will reward the operator for his trouble by furnishing his table with fish of his own

We leave this subject, regretting that space and time has forced us to treat it so imperfect v. and refer those who may become interested the subject of pisciculture, to a little work called "Artificial Fish Breeding," by W. H. Fry, where a resumé of all the labors in this departent of practical science may be found, and to

GREAT WHEAT CROP.-We learn that the ield. He counted on one stalk sixty-five shoots, ach of which was bearing grain.

BULLITT COUNTY .- We understand that Phil Lee, Esq., is a candidate for the Legialature i he county of Bullitt. Mr. Lee was a member of the House at the last session, and represented he interests of his constituents with great faith fulness. They cannot do better than return him. He is every inch an American.

Ben Hardin Helm, a son of ex-Govern Helm, is an American candidate for the Levisla ure in Hardin county. Mr. H. is a graduato of West Point, served some time in the army, is a ractitioner of law, and in every way well qualied to represent his county

More Runaways .- The Carrollton Time avs: Five more negroes availed themselves of the under-ground railroad facilities for reaching Canada, a few days since. They were from Shelby county, and crossed the river about Lo-

CHICKENOLOGY .- We learn from the Shelb Vews that on Saturday last a chicken was hatched out, on the premises of Mr. Jas. Buford in that county, with three legs; atl of natural length, and perfect in form. The chicken was alive and doing well at last accounts.

HEAVY DAMAGES .- A verdict for seven the and five hundred dollars has been obtained Henderson county, Tennessee, against Rev. libel uttered in that paper.

season having arrived, the sugar Kentucky 6 per cents at \$1031. ki county.

River New

Low WATER.-The river continues to fall quite rapidly, despite the rainy weather, with only four ect two inches water in the canal last evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had receded eight inches, and it is now wer than at any former period this season. The veather yesterday was warm, the thermometer having risen to 74, with very hard rains carry in the rning and raining again last uight. It was rainng hard at Cinclinati, and the prospects of a rise are favorable.

Passengers that left Cincinnati vesterday on th ars report heavy rains all through Indiana, and all the tributary streams rising fast. Boats that arrived at Ciucinnati Tuesday evening report the Sclote welling and the Ohio rising a little at Portsmouth.

#### The Virginia Election.

It is amusing, says the Cumberland Herald, to ote the change in the tone of the pap-fed organs of the administration in Ohio since the election of Mr. Wise in Old Virginia. During the contest they half conceded his probable defeat, spoke of him ontemptuously as a sort of renegade-Whig-Ty lorite, with but slight claims on the Democrati party, and prepared themselves to be as resigned as possible, when joining the funeral train o their party, stretching from Maine to Iowa. The first lightning flashes from Western Virginia after the election, as all remember, were favor able to Sain, and the organs piped still nor igubriously. But the second flashes began turn the tables, and Wisc at once became ery clever Democrat. The third and fourth lashes made him the very Hercules of the party, who had laid Sam sprawling, and stood with heels on neck of the arch-enemy of the spoils-loving demagogues. Jubilations knew no bounds Cannon thundered from city to city, the dusty Chapmans that had taken no airings, save to ow over insignificant victories in scattering washins, villages and cities for a year or more ere brought out and set to splitting their throats, as of old, and the recent Whig-Tylerite was transformed to the greatest and best of Democratic demi-gods. How they ro r! how they hout ! just as though Virginia for seventy years had not voted one way on Presidential elections unny, is it not?

The New York Express editors have some in crest, we believe in Virginia soil, and are well osted upon Virginia characteristics. They piounce her now but a secondary State in the nion, and assert that Illinois and Georgia, o he second-class States, are more important and ave more real influence in the Union. That the rejudices of her farmers are unconquerablenat there is never anything to diversify her pol ics-and that Virginia must be set down ertain to go for the Democratic candidate-b t Martin Van Buren, William Lloyd Garrison r Rev. Antionette Brown. The word, not the ense, tickles the majority of the people. The apress adds:

This Virginla cleetion, in only one point of view Inis Virginia election, in only one point of view, is important, and that is, in the resuscitation of the so-called Democratic party. There has been a funeral among that party—and the only Northein member left of New Hampshire, was buried the other day. Virginia starts it again into life—puts it upon the track—and shows that it is not all stone dead—quite nothing more. It is the same "Old Virginia" that voted for Van Buren against Harrison, and for Pierce agains its old gallant Scott, who, for leging his kirth place, he against against trarrison, and for Pierce agains, its old gal lant Scott, who, for being his birth place, has madit as illustrions in our day as it was for being the birth place of Washington. And it will be "Ole Virginia," till the free school riddles the Accoma-and the Isles of Wight—till the becomotive and tel-egraph rattle with thunder and lightning thronglall the Alleghenies, and in all her valleys and ridges be produces, it is true many intelligent as it. he produces, it is true, many intelligent, nav. trious men-some of the very best of our tatesmen—but a majority of her farmers and plant rs are prejudiced—tanatical, bigoted on politics unlearning uothing—however much they lesrn. I s enough for Massachusetts to go one way—fo irginia, right or wrong, to go the other.

#### More Fillibusters.

We understand that a fillibustering party, having new destination, is in progress of rapid organ ation in the South. This party purposes to ience to Matamoras. Their particular field peration is not known, but their design is said to be to take possession of some one of the Mexican States, to confiscate the Isnds and personal cs-'scrvices in the cause of freedom " The cx edition is under the command of a distinguished outhern gentleman who has heretofore held sev ral positions of trust. We have not heard of their organization elsewhere, but we are assured that three hundred men are ready to embark from this city. Sixty of this number left Louisville yes erday. The expeditionists are said to have he sympathy and expect the support of a strong party in Mexico. The expedition has so far beer rganised with the most absolute secrecy, as nonf their movements have heretofore transpired We are unable to inform our readers as to the ccise objects of the new fillibusters, but w ink that the statements made above are relia ble. Should the expedition succeed in reaching Matamoras, there is every probability of their eing able to carry out their plans against th Mexican government. What Uncle Sam will o in the event of their success, remains to b

We confess our astonishment at the in nense sales of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, and occaonally ask ourselves, Is it possible Hurley has a far succeeded as to monopolize the market? The facts are so beyond all doubt, and though we had the highest opinion of the medicine, and from the very first gave it a decided preference, yet it would appear almost incredible that such extended and liberal patronage would greet its introduction. There remains then but one thing to be decided, (its superiority over ALL OTHER COMPOUND is satisfactorily settled,) and that is to continu preparing it exactly by the same process, and or gravelly bottom of a running stream of fresh equal strength, and the result will doubtless be a lossal fortune.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN SHELDY .- We learn rom the Shelby News, that at Rockville, in the southeastern part of that county, on Friday last, the 1st inst., a desperate affray occurred between Mr. James C. Hite and Mr. William M. Nolan There had been some previous misunderstanding between the parties, and on that morning, Mr colan being at the store at Rockville, Mr. Hite eame there and renewed the difficulty. In the fracas which ensued, Hite received two very se vere cuts-one on the side of his face, the other one of his arms, and four stabs, one only of which is deemed very severe, as it probably ntered the cavity of the body. Nolan was cu badly on the head with iron weights by Hite.

CHICAGO.—The editor of the St. Louis Intelli geneer has reeently visited Chicago. He says that "one-half of the population is made up o tide-waters, runners, and beggars, who add moo the wealth of the city than the other half. which work we are principally indebted for this He further says that "Chicago is a city, bought, built and boarded in by owners who live in the East. It is rented out to sixty or seventy thou heat throughout Jesserson county never looked sand people, on condition that they make the hner than now, and that the yield will be the most of it-a condition which all agree is to the nost prolifie ever known. A farmer, three miles uttermost complied with. The landlords living in nly from the city, has a field of wheat which he New York, the tenants invariably look to the says is in perfect condition, and anticipates a large | East for improvements and for money to make

them." J. Q. A. King, Esq., is a candidate for the State Senate in McCracken and Caldwell cour ties. Mr. K. was a member of the last Hous and one of the very best representatives in that body. He will be a working member of the Senate, and add in furtherance to his industry the graces of oratory. The mountains, where he formerly resided, were honored with his services the lowlands must see that they secure his ability in the next Legislature. It is uscless to sa Mr. King is all over an American

The army worm is making great ravages Shelby county. The News suggests to those farmers on whose grounds these worms are ne perous, to sow a mixture of salt and air-slacked ine over the fields where worms are at work. We have not a doubt it will prove an effectual

THE CROPS .- The Princeton Kentuckian says We have been enjoying some very refreshing rains during the past week, and everything is rowing rapidly, except the Sag Nicht faction. We don't believe anything can revive that but a heavy shower of holy water and bald-face

ued a proclamation setting forth that officia information has been received at the filing of th mperance bill in all the counties of the Stat and it well, therefore, go into effect on the 12th Sales in New York, May 30 of \$6,000

Death of a Good Man.

In the Courier of Wednesday we briefly a luded to the death of Chas. Quirey, the Sheriff of Jefferson county. Mr. Q. died at his residence in this city Tuesday night at II o'clock, after protracted illness from disease of the lungs. He was a native of the county and fifty-four years of age. As a merchant, manuf-cturer, and pub lic officer, he was well known in this community and highly esteemed. In all these relations he stained through his life the most blameless reitation. His character for integrity, for honor and for ni nliness was beyond censure. No onver attached the intention of wrong to any acof his life. Where errors marked his course of onduct, they resulted from the judgment and

ot from the heart. Mr. Quirey was for many years an extensi erchant in this city. Afterwards he officiated as Sheriff, an l at the second election under the ew constitution he was chosen by the people High Sheriff. Last August he was re-elected to second term, by a large majority over a popular mpetitor. In his official capacity he served he State and the people with great fidelity, n man having ever occupied that position who gave greater satisfaction. He was just both to his enstituency an Ithe Commonwealth, serving each alike without fear or favor.

About thirty years ago Mr. Quirey became e eeted with the Baptist Church, and since the as been a leading member of that denomination erhaps it was in his church relations that this stimable gentleman best displayed his noble aits of character. He was emphatically a good an; a Christian not only in name, but in ever ecd of his life. As an officer in the churchaving been many years a deacon-he was more erviccable to the establishment of his peculia aith in this city than any other man. In the Baptist Churches of Kentucky his rncmory will ng be cherished.

Mr. Quircy leaves a wife, daughter, and son to eplore his loss. The funeral services will be held to-morro

Thursday) afternoon in the Walnut-street Bapist Church at 3 o'clock. Candidates.

Maj. James Sudduth, of Bath, is the condidate f the American party for the State Senate in the strict composed of the counties of Bourhon and John B. Huston, Esq., has received the nomi-

nation of the American party as a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Clarke. Mr. lustor is one of the ablest men in the State, and J. Kemp Goodloc, Esq, is a candidate for the egislature in the county of Woodford. Roger Hanson, Enq., and Dr. Spurr are the

andidates of the American party to represe ayette county in the next General Assembly. James A. Russell, Esq., is the American canidate for the House of Representatives in Todd Robert Forsythe, American, and C. C. Smidy, anti, are candidates in Mercer county

Mr. Thurman, American, and W. B. Reed anti, are candidates for the Legislature in Larue B. Hardin Helm & Dr. R. B. English are the nerican candidates for Hardin county.

Dr. ALEXANDER K. MARSHALL.-The Lexinton Observer and Reporter is authorized by or. Marshall to say that the statement that he ad declared, in a speech, that "in his very heart ne cordially despised Mr. Clay," is wholly destiate of foundation. The Doctor says "it had its rigin with some malicious person who reported the Maysville Eagle that he had used the exression in a speech at Aberdeen, Ohio, during he presidential eanvass of 1843." We have always heard the matter differently. We were nformed that in a specch at Georgetown, in 1847, he villified Henry Clay bitterly, and closed his remarks by saying (after assuming a position f defiance, and slapping his hand on his heart) within my heart of hearts I hatchim." We sere further informed that Messr-, Morchead and Trabuc, in their replies, severely scorned him for making such remark. If we have been advised

ence was present and heard the speeches of the We have also been told that so bitter was Dr. Marshall towards Native Americanism, during the canvass alluded to above, that when he was arged by a prominent citizen of Scott county whose name is in our possession, to decline the eanvass, as the Democrats did not wish to run a andidate, but desired to let the contest be beween Morehead and Trabue, he declared that "he caine out for the purpose of preventing the party from running after the hellish dectrine of Na

correctly, the statement can be substantiated by

SAILING OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION .- The rig Vesta, with the Walker expedition on board, eft San Francisco during the night of the 4th of May, having been detained to that time by a bel taken out by those who had provisioned their vessel. This having been settled, an attachment on some other matter was issued, and a deputy shcriff placed on board. The San Francisc

Herald says: On Thursday night, the sheriff's deputy was On Thursday night, the sheriff's deputy was pa-ing the deck, when Col. W liker came up and re-quested him to come down into his cabin, in order hat he uight show him some papers which he had n his possession. The deputy sheriff went below, when Col. Walker produced a lurge bundle of paers done up in red tape, and immediately both h while so engaged, the deputy sheriff thought he perceived a motion quite unusual in ships at snehror, and started to go ou deck, but his impetuosity was checked by four or five of the expeditionists, who, armed to the teeth, suddenly made their approximated. earance.
They informed the deputy that the ship was under

ay—that under the circumstances there was o use in taking the matter to heart, and concluded by bringing forth a basket of champagne from the e ship stood out to s a. The expeditionists, nun ch man having been provided with two six-shoo rs, a bowic knife, and a Misssissippi riffe, which ar ansidered the best tools for the development of the gricultural resources of the republic of Nicarr The American party have nominated D

A. Foss and J. H. DEATHERAGE, Esq., as canidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county nd WM. T. HAGGIN, Esq., for the Senate in the ounty and 7th and 8th wards of the eity. We o not know the Legislative candidates, but are old the nominations are good ones. Mr. HAGGIN a worthy, reliable and intelligent gentleman, and will make a useful and influential Senator

Those who are troubled with a congh, or any di-se of the Lungs, may perhaps be interested i HOLLANSBURG, Darke Co., Ohio

MR. A. L. Scovill.

Sir—As I have every reason to believe that Dr. Rogers' LIVERWORT and TAR has been the means of rescuiling me from the grave, I feel it a duty to write you the particulars of my case, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with that the courted a comparation.

Respectfully yours, J. C. HIERONIMUS.
I hereby certify that I was the attending physican in the above case, and that the above state ent is strictly true.

WM. W. FRENCH, M. D. Mr. E. B. Taylor, proprietor and editor of the reenville Patriol writes as follows:

GREENVILLE, Ohlo. -The cure of Mr. Hieronimus, magis rate of this county, will do much to sell your medine in this region. He is a man of high standin w him myself when I did not think he could liv E. B. TAYLOR.

BELL, TALBOTT & CO A Secret for the Lindles-How to Preserve Don't use Chalk, Lily

k, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and li vigor infused through the system, get a bottl arter's Spanish Mixture, and take it accordin The wheat crop is very promising in Pulastime powerfully efficacious. See advertisement.

Letter from Virginia.

[Correspondence of Louisville Courier]

RICHMOND, May 29th, 1855. Messrs Editors: The Know-Nothing party ha een defeated in Virglnia, partly by an increase reign population, partly for want of thorough rganization in some of the councils, and partly by the spechuman efforts reade by the Democracy iven as it was to desperation by the very conten lstion of the foe they were to encounter. Wise's najority will be from ten to twelve thousand. This majority will be from ten to twelve thousand. This result has surprised all hands, but we are not discouraged. We have resolved never to give up the ship. The vote claimed by Sam has been cast, and the rapid growth of the party sad the namber of its new members has not stopped increasing for a moment. Let no one think Sam is dead, his funeral sermon has been announced in the Richmond papers, and, if it is preached, he will be in attendance and give such plusical demonstration as will be most apt to prove his existence. The next Presidential election will be a day of terror to the corrupt and pollnted Democracy of Virginia. Time is I the party wants to make it invincible. pt and pollnted Democracy of Virginia. "CAYENNE."

Yours very truly, The Horticultural Exhibition. Below we annex the ctilcial report of the Horcultural Exhibition held at Mozart Hall, on Sat irday, as furnished us by Mr. Fiske of the Merchants' Exchange:

In the floral department there was a cred. able display Mrs. C. C. Cary exhibit da small and beautiful baske of ranged very lastellity.

Horence Anderson exhibited a moss backet with
metr of fru I and flowers which exe ted minch a
The same half exh bited one large bu kel b
qu
nl flowers, arranged in a style of taste that spoi n her praye.
Austin Pray exhibited a rich teble boquet of ross
s and other flowers, arrangel very neally.
Itelen Thompson exhibited a basket of an extensi of ross, verbenns, pegoacanthus and other nowe autifully arranged. Miss Francis Cruik exhibited an olegant wreath of vori Mrs. B C. Levi, one rich basket of ro es, La Reine, Queen

s Relsy Anna Snooks paul her respects in the exhibit a variety of fruits, vegetables, flowers and a facetion offer, a variety of this vegenous, another state a reception at sunset, &c. Also magnotia marrophylla blocm. Moore & Seth ethibited as usual, a large variety coquest, one consisting of flowers, or faner pelargenium rerbonas, varieties of honesnekie, emarylla, pinks esticitating was cred lable to the laste of the exhibit of the period of the magnotic state of the chibited the specimens of culcoolarnas and calcading the period of the

lames A. Richardson, s handsome boquet, conta ning fine so, mens of the lamague rose mons rosebuda, &c. Fruit.

STRANDERRIES.—Arthur Peter exhibited Newland
Strander is described in circumstrates. Full
bute, a herty of good flavor and fine promise, one ay
londer in circumstrates. Full

Solding. Flack Prince and Burr's new Pinc (pure) and Hover's Seed and fine, J. C. Brooks, Keen's and Hover' securers, exhibited eight gallens of Hovey's Seed-row fruit end del cious flavor. P. Young lad, exhibited Black Tartar-(hoise, both fine specimens, hu, May Duko, Late Duke, Eltou end ih New Riehmond, or Kent, May Duke

ack Tariaman. Ilosea Black Tarianan. Ileseer, Oxhart. nr. Peler, Elton, Kontsh, Black Tartamen, goo comens.

Hobbs & Walker-Elton, fine and large Coe's Transpar
ul splendid enerry, Keatish, Bik. Taitarian, not ripe
ann ne's Model, very fine. nerry, Kentish, Bik. Taitarian, not ripen del, very fine. =-Bik. Tartarian, Cluster cherries. pung-Bik. Tartarian, zarly Richmond, May

Wrs. Ormshy Hile exhibited Ear v Mixed Neshanoe Po . Rebards-Pare Neshan e jeletoes, well-grown A. J. Bal ard-Very fine white Asparagns, 41circumieren e eslermau K hirabbo lurmp, 17 1-2 inches in cir ce; pie plaai 4 1-4 inches in circumfer noe and 2 thes long ice. Heinschn—Schleinn I Itnee, 3 feet 11 unches in ci lee. Heinschn—Schleinn I Itnee, 3 feet 11 unches in circumference direv Stilz, Turn proot beet, 9 unches in circumference. pplishb J Turn pl 2 jache in circumference.

The Skunk's Tactics in the Crimea The Philadelphia Cazette thus comments upe a new system of strategy, recently adopted with uccess, by the French commander before Schan "But we come now to a feature in the late ad

ces from the seat of war, which, we confess, has

taggered our credulity more than anything that

in a dispatch from General Canrobert, that the allies have been throwing camonflets, or stink-pots, into the enemy's fortifications, and that the measure has been eminently successful. If this be true, it merits the contempt of the civilized world. It is a mode of warfare to which a brave and honorable adversary would not descend, an! which even a savage might be ashamed to employ.

"The fortunes of the besiegers must, indeed, be desperate, when they are driven to expedients so unworthy of this are. Defeut the most absolute acsietate, when they are driven to expedients, unworthy of this age. Defeut, the most absoluted and mortifying, would be preferable, one show think, to a generous enemy, to a triumph achieve by such cowardly and infamous means. To conque gallant fee, whom the usual arts and implement full first science agent managinh. military science cannot vanquish, by smoking m to death with poisonous gases, is an act a f the balls from the allied lines cannot batter do

"SAM" IN KENTUCKY .- The editor of the St ouis Intelligencer, who was recently on a visi

etter to abandon the siege altogether than t

o our State, thus writes to his paper from Boyle We think we know something of "Sam's foot "Saths we also something of "Saths for initial" in St. Louis; hat one must visit Kentucky and study politics here awhile, before he can full comprehend the amazing revolution that "Sam as effected. It takes the thorough-going, am tious, impassioned, patriotic sharp-witted, office-ving, elequent and heels-over-head Kentucky itielans to do instice to such an "institution" he American party, and they are doing it.

Kentucky deserves to name the next President, f he is a Know Nothing, as a just tribute to the perfect abandon with which she has adopted the blatform of the new organization and decapitated the shricking ferms of the Whig and Democratic next its. over-much diffidence. I am assure! hy "one who

firmer and braver man, a purer patriot or more honest politician than Garret Dans. He has the intellect, the will, the honesty, and the "good report" that a man of eminent office should have. And it is literally true, that Henry Clay, (whom the nation now loves and meurns,) long ago expresses openly the opinion that "if there was a man left in the country sufficiently honest, pure and courageons to contend against and put down the corruptions and abuses of power that now threaten the he exalted patriotism of Henry Cay are revered

onld be brought about in a very short time. The outsylle merchants say that they will sell to us as beap and on as reasonably long time as the mer-hants of Ciucinnsti. They have authorized the ablication of this proposition, and they will comply ith it. That Louisville ought to be, of the two, the better market for the South there can be no oubt; and it is equally true that Louisville ought a sell as cheaply as any civit in the Wast. She is eats than any city in the West. meats than any city in the West. The hogs slaugh-tered there are superior to those slaughtered at Cin-cinnait; and Lonisville should be the 'provision' market for the South, as it is our market for bagging and rope and live stock. Of the "dollars and cents" aspect of this subject, however, our business men are better informed than any person who is not en-gaged in the trade, and we shall make no further reference to it. But there are political considerations which show

adding the southern merchants to buy at Louisville, he is identified, in the habits of her people and her om stic institutions, with the South, while her awals sympathise with our worst and most insidious nemics; encourage those who steal our property: ack up the Parkers and Giddingses, and assum to nemedives a mental and moral superiority to our engles assume to lettuce with regardless assume to lettuce with regardless. ople—assume to lecture us in reg rd to the econ any of our private concerns. We are aware that ch consideratious never infinence trade. The capest market has always commanded t'e larges

Letter from Montgomery County.

The Weather-Prospect for Fruit-Locusts-

Messes. Editors: The weather at this time ! arm, pleasant and seasonable, with fine growing howers. Wheat is heading out very low, owing to the dry spring, yet it bids very fair to make a ine crop. Corn generally came up very well, and ooks quite promising. Grass in some neighbor noods is source, in others plenty, owing principally the partiality of the rains. There never was a setter prospect for fruit of all kinds.

The loonsts have mude their appearance in vast numbers in the last few days. I hear of some orchards being, as it were, litterly allve with them, and there is great danger annealed by meany

and there is great danger apprehended by many that they will seriously injure fruit and fruit trees as well as many other things they may select a swertas many other tunnel one wist with as, heir abode during their unwelcome visit with as, Rumor reports that that "tarnal, mysteriou nvisible" politician, "Sam," is in our count whispering his soft, winning notes to the old partie and actually many of each have concluded that it represents the same of the same concluded that it represents the same concluded the same concluded that it represents the same concluded the same concluded that it represents the same concluded the same concl oung man' is about right; at least they ar illing to try him on. From present appearance seems the "Sag-Nichts" have no business dontgomery, as "Sam" has already been in and

To be noted. It is said that every magistrate and constable ceted in this county, on the 5th inst., was a near alutive to the "young chap." The Sag Nichls, copponents of Sam, by whatever name they asor opponents of sam, by whatever mane they are mme, are in a furious rage about our district elec-ion. In fact some of them, according to their sto-y, are near on the eve of leaving; and I should not e at all surprised that in the early part of Angust he e is a remarkably large Sag-Nicht expedition itted out and rendezvonsed at "Fort Despair," near he mouth of "Salt River," to embark on that de-ponding steam and "row un." if possible, against ling stream and "row up," if possible, again conting stream and "row up, if possible, against is nightly current to their place of final destination, hat blissful asylum "Delitescence," where many good, old, fallen political spirits have fied. Such uncard of, overwhelming emigration as will pass up hat noble stream will be a great epoch in the political history of this country. The unterrified will lirly "wake up the ratives" along the banks as ley pass. I sincerely hone they may find the ley pass. I sincerely hope they may find the eam in good navigable condition, so that their ssage on that solemn occasion may be as pleasant of August, to apply early to the proper a ties, and, if possible, seenre a good berth, as I believe it will be crowding times among the salt River" emlgrants.

SNOLLYGOSTER.

The Kentucky Episcopal Convention. THIRD DAY'S SESSION. After prayer by the Rishop, the members of the onvention who ludulged in such severe remarks the day previous, made explanations to each er, and apologized to the Convention. Bishop

ther, and apologized to the Convention. Bishop mith gently rebuked them, and referred them to heir dnty as expressed in the rules of their faith, let brotherly love continue."

After some informal remarks as to the Shelby College dispute, the following preamble and resotion were adopted: Whereas, The Directors of Shelby College did,

May, 1851, declare the chair of Theology vacant; erefore, in the opinion of this Convention, Draller is not entitled to any compensation for giving structions since that date to students of theology: el, therefore, Resolved, That where, in the opinion of the ec

Resolved, That where, in the opinion of the ec-clessisational authority of this diocese, pions young men should receive instructions in theology at the Shelby College, that upon the recommendation of such anti-ority, the Trustees of the Theological Fund are authorized to make such provisions. The subject of the Lottery Fund to arise from a scheme granted by the Lexislature of Kentneky, for the benefit of Shelby College, which has been the matter of much discussion for years in the Cone matter of much discussion for years in the Con ion, was disposed of by referring the same to directors of Shelby College, in connection with Waller, to make such disposition as they may

'aller, the committee to whom they were referred ported that they do not deem it necessary to take v action, as they have been sufficien'ly con ention, and leave to withdraw the same

vas granted.

After religious services, the Convention adjourned time die.—Cin. Gazette.

SURE REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO. - Mr. James 'aylor, of St. Catherine's, C. W., near Niagara Falls, gives the following account of a pretty effectual remedy for the great pest of the plum grower, the eurculio. The only objection to it s, that after it cares, it is pretty certain to kill: Our locality being much infested with the curcu iges, allow me, for the benefit of your readers, to e my experience of its efficacy. The proposed iperb, &c., being perfectly loaded; but mark th

GOVERNOR JONES ON "SAN."-The Hon. Jas. Jones, of Tennessee, has written a letter defining his position with reference to the Know-Nothing movement. He says:

my experience will be useful to others.

I have witnessed the rise and progress of this par I have witnessed the rise and progress of this par-with the greatest interest. I have done so ithout prejudice, and with the hope that it would complish some salutary reform in the country. hen it made its strange and mysterious advent the North, I was filled with astonishment at its onderful achievements, and hoped that it was used on such broad and national principles as to tract to it sourd national conservative man of ract to it sound, national, conservative men o all parties; and thus to scatter to the winds all sectionalism, faction and tanaticism wherever to be bond. Thus judging and thus boping, I gave to it a generous confidence, coupled with my warmest sympathies. If this be its mission, all good menual patriots should hall it with by as a nother evidence of the Divine interposition in behalf of our rece institutions. Whether this be its destiny or not, I cannot tell. My hopes, I confess, are mingled with fears, and all I can dd is to refer them to the arbitrament of time. If it shall succeed, as it promised in the outset to crush beneath its mighty read the hydra-headed monster Abolition, I, in sommon with all lovers of the Constitution and the Union, shall rejoice and bid it God speed. However much I may question the wisdom and policy of some of the details of the organization, yet if it parties; and thus to scatter to the winds all se f fear and hope. It must be confessed, even by it. aining of such a hope with any great degree onfidence. I, for one, shall await the result of antional action on this subject with painful so

Slight of the Americans at the Opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times ous complains of the slight offered to American n Paris, in the distribution of tickets for the openg of the Crystal Palace Exhibition. He says: Out of the seven thousand invitatious issued, (of which four thousand are known to have been given by Prince Napoleon without any better reason than favoritism,) the American Minister received three' the American Legation four!' and the American Con mlate two'!' These latter came so late that the recipients were nnable to use them. So the share of the American resident population in Paris was just nine tickets, not enough by two for Mr. Mason and his family, and the personnel of the legation! Now, though the part we take in the exhibition is a very siender one, yet this ought not to be taken as the basis of calculation for our portion of tickets. Our distance reuders this nnjust. The usual method of calculation is to consider our umbers in Paris, and the amount of money we spend in supporting the shop-keepers. This would Out of the seven thousand invitatious iss perhaps twenty persons invited through influence or requaintanceship, and about forty who had entered with season tickets, which may be called prome-nade or standee tickets, for the bearers had no rigat o sit down.

THE WESTERN INDIANS-THEIR DISPOSITE letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Kanses,

There are daily arrivals from the Plains, and each ne trians, and each more trians, and each more brings new and different reports of the Indiana. The last in is the train of Mr. Mason, from Salt take. He says the Brules, the Cheyennes, the Arappahoes, the Kiolas, the Manecoutees, and the Jamanches are assembling at Ash Hollow to the unpublic of these theorems. ad stealing horses and provision

ighty-six horses from Fort Laramie, and twenty overnor of Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner, invited his friends to a "social gathering" the other eve ing. There were speech-making and pyrotech ics to fill up the conversation gaps. The Bost Chronicle, therefore, took occasion to say.

ins, and after their horses were all gone that the

bey can lay their bands on

severt-meals; but, if after a few doses you do not the dyour leadth and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vicorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and fall the valuable certificates we possess go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, snd st the same time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement.

By the newly appointed line as your agent being presumed that the honors offered in any q and the newly appointed line as prism presumed that the honors offered in the Convention on Friday, is llongly the newly appointed line of a lated to give a wrong impression. The language of the newly appointed line as prism presumed that the honors offered in the Convention on Friday, is llongly the newly appointed line as a leaf to give a wrong impression. The language of the newly appointed line as a leaf to give a wrong impression. The language of the newly appointed line of a leaf to give a wrong impression. The language of the newly appointed line in the Convertion of our first and the newly appointed line

The News.

We learn that a gentleman named of reached our city on M onday evening last and com-plained to our city pelice that he had been rob-\$2,500 on the ears, and also pointed out two men, whom he suspicioned of the robbery. Our vigilant officers repaired immediately to the hotel, at d but for the opportune interference of the Mayor would for the opportune interference of the Mayor would have had them safely ledged in the callboose. He fortunately discovered that one gentleman was Col. Jeff. Davis, Senetary of the United States Treasury, In time to save him the mortification of an arreal. The affair excited consulerable merriment, and the Secretary laughed as heartily as the rest at what liked to have proved an awkward blunder.—Atalanta (i.e.) Frammurer. May 30.

The New York Herall gives a blographical ketch—written after the manner of Plutarch—of loorge Law. Geceve was born in the town of Jack-oorge Law. Geceve was born in the town of Jack-oorge Law. Geceve was born in the town of Jack-oorge Law. Geceve was born in the town of Jack-oorge Law. Washington county. New York, in 1806. His latter was a farmer who, from keeping the largest lairy in his region, won the name "Batter John." His son George remained aftern boy up to the age of 17, when he started out "on his own hook." From a farmer he turned to a l ricklayer, and from the neo rose by degrees into a contractor for building dams, canals, railroads, & n 1837, he ventured his formures in the city of New York, since which time has achievements in great practical enterprises are well chievements in great practical enterprises are well nown to the public.

During the present season an unusual and severe epidemic prevailed in certain portions of Ver-mont. New Hampshire, Maine and Can da, which has, in some cases, been strended with severe losses. has, in some cases, occur attended with severe losses. The disease has most nearly resemiled what is known as the stomach staggers, in works of veterinary practice, and is attributed to the use of meadow hay, or hay from fields that are occasionally overflowed, and in which a week of qualities noxiuss to horses abounds, and is inseparable from the grass. Horses that have been lying sile d ring the winter, preparatory for the summer travel, have been the most fatally attacked, and many very valu-

ble animals have been lost. -Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the New York Express, is seriously ill of an affection of the lungs and general debility, induced by his very close attention to his duties during the last session of the Legisla-ture. Mr. Brooks has won for himself a high repu-tation as a controversial writer, by his able, master ly, and complete defense of himself from the gress inputations noon his verseity made by kethicker. putations upon his veraci'y made by Archbisho ughes; and we hope be will live yet many years

and fully silenced such an antage - R. M. Mellen has mysteriously disappeared

The Crops.

Virginia papers speak despondingly of the ath, fly and bug have greatly injured the wheat

-The drouth continues in the Southern and stern parts of Louisiana. At Alexandria water s selling at two dollars per barrel. -In West Tennessee and North Mississippi the ops are very promising. -The peach prospect in Michigan was never

--- The Hopkinsville Patriot notices refreshing — The peach crop in the vicinity of Madison, diana, will be unusually large.

— The fly it committing ravages in the wheat oughout Delaware.

The crops in the interior of Georgia are very wheat is now ready for the sickle. Later from California-Arrival of the Daniel Webster-Page, Bacon & Co. Again Shut np. New Onleans, May 30.—The steamer Daniel Webster, with two weeks later dates from California, ha-arrived at this port.
The steam r Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 24th alt., for New York, having on b ard two posts.

indred passengers and \$900,000 in specie.

A large party was waiting at Greytown to join to Kinney expedition to Central America, and the looking out for him and his party with inwere looking out for him and his party with in-tense anxiety.

As soon as the steamer arrived at San Francisco, bringing intelligence of the second failure of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, considerable excitement en-sued among the creditors of the San Francisco house and the effects of Page, Bacon & Co., were imme-diately attached and the bank closed.

The green large from California is not of one The general news from California is not of spe

nt growing out of the affairs of Page, Bacon & o. had an unfavorable influence upon money mat-ters and husiness generally in San Francisco.

Marshall—Chief Justice. Staffon, Stites, and Crenemaw—Judoba

Sumpson and States, Jodges.

ONDERS.

Commonwealth vs Sheppord, Carter,
Same vs Finests,
Same vs Finests,
Same vs Kadara, Hart,
Same vs Kadara, Hart,
Same vs Walson, Manatgomore,
Same vs Unegalle, Jedferson,
Same vs Unegalle, Jedferson,
Cornelina vs Commonwealth, Christing,
Herien vs Same, Caster, were argued.

Judge Creashaw ettended to day

Avres ve Peyton, Franklin,

Corneline vs Com genevalth, Christia Booker vs Young, Trimbie; Avree vs Pouton, Frank in, affirmed. Smith vs Herme, """ Rator'vs Roberts, Henry;

. May 21st, Mr. TEMPLE On Wednesday, May 30th, Mr. A. L. PHILLIPS, of the

On Portland Avenue, May 26th, of passmonia, Mrs. Mr. SSVA A. PERRINS, in the 31st year of her age. MARRIED.

s the people of Louisville os Sal rday

HARVESTING MACHINES

#### WESTERN RIVER NEWS. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER

Burning of the Keystone State

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(From the St Louis News of Saturday Evening.) About tw be o'cl - k Thursday ui ht, while lying it' or - l anding, li n is river, taking on wood se steam r Keyst ue State, Capt. Ruggles, bour this p rd, can the fire a ong some freight just't the boders, w - h communicated to the boder. at the botters, with communicated to the botter deck, and in a few minutes, notwithstanding the exert us may to extinguish the flames, the boat was burned to the waters edge. The dry wood work was as combustible as tinder, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. In less than half an hour after the fire was incovered there was nothing left the firefact beat save the charred and smoking but and the heatfeard mechinery.

left the i-fated boat save the charred and smoking hul, and the boat was liscovered to be on fire, he at missing boat was liscovered to be on fire, the at missing entire the passengers, who were quely so a sering in their berths, unconscious of the danger impensing. They began to rush forther on their stateroots into the cabin, and by the time they were like a used, to be at smidships was on the frem the lower to the hurri and deck, thus curting off egress from the attent the forward part of the boat. Furtunately there were not many passes are no board, or the loss of life might have been severe. The who could, got ashere by the stage place, but the most of those in the after end of the boat plauced is to the river and swam ashore. All the cabin baseing is but one saved themselves; All the cubin passing is but one saved themselve

All the cabin bassing is but one saved themselves; the u ' unite vic' in was a lady passenger named Green, of Bellevile. She jumped into the river and was drownel before assistance could be extended to her. Her body was taken from the water while yet exhibiting siles of life, but all efforts to resusciate her were unaval.

Lour of the crew are missing, and were doubtless burned to death ord owned. They we the steward, second steward and chambermaid; (colored) and a fireman (Frenchmeu.) When last seen by our infurmant, the steward and chambermaid were standing on the after boiler deck guard, seemingly paralyzed with terror, and unable to attempt to save themselves. The second steward was last seen coming down the gangway from the pantry to the low racek, with his trunk on bis shoulders. It is sup, sed that upon reaching them and deck he was up, sed that upon reaching the main deck he wanted by the smoke and fell into the river. The stified by the smoke and fell into the river. The steward was a tree colored man, residing in this city, and marved Ben Quilts. He leaves a wife and children. The second steward was named Aaron Stockton, and bil nged in Pittsburgh, the chambermaid, named limity Aus in, was from Allegheny City. He Maples, a cabin passenger, jumped overboard with his child in his arms, and would have been drowned but tor the sid of some of the deck hands. His wife jumped into the river with a chair in her hand for a supporter, and came very man being His wife jumped into the river with a chair in her hand fer a supporter, and came very near being drowned. The confusi n on board was very great, and had there been a large number of peasengers, the loss of life would have been deplorable. Nobody saved anyth g exc pt their cit thes, and some escaped in a state of scanty wardrobe. The officers all got asbore in safety The books, papers, part of the noney in the safe, most of the officers and assessment hagarest and every none of the frainty passengers' baggage, and every poul of the freight were destroyed. As usual in suca cases, the life boat and life-preservers were not called into requisition at all; and not one that jumped overboard took a life-preserver with him, although every state room had two.

The Tume-and-Tide agricing shouth The Tune-and-Tide, arriving shortly afterwards,

The Tune-and-Tide, arriving shortly afterwards, took part of the passengers to Naples, and the Brunette, coming down, brought the remainder and the offine and the crew.

The Keystone State was a good boat, about four years old, and was recently purchased at Pittsburgh for the Illinois river trade by Capt. Willard, for \$14,000. She has been running in command of Capt Chan. Ruggles, of Peoria, who owned an intrect of one third.

The carro was commoned of between four and

threat of one third.

The carpo was composed of between four and five thousand encke of grain, chiefly corn; 400 or 500 bhls. winsky and lard, and a few smaller lots of sundries. It is Chappell & Vall, and R. M. Funkhouser & Co., are consigned of the major portuge of the carpin of the carpon of tion of the grain.

Cloud, and the steamers Clara and Australia, are now at the lag, loading for Fort Pierre and the Upper Missour—The steamer St. Mary, belonging to the Fur Capany, is also loading for the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Osage river seems to be attracting the attention

of a me of our capins of low-water boats. The diminutive Morongahela Belle, and the Hermann have left for that stream, and the Atlanta is going

"Independent Missonri river packets" are get-ting as "thick as autumn leaves." The Keystone, Paul Jones and Argyle, three Pittsburghers, are advertised to go "independently" the first of next week.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention. FUN IN THE BOSTON MELODEON.

### The Union to be Knocked to Pieces. A New Confederacy Ready Cut Out.

The ab-litionists of New-England had a grand pow-wow in Bost n last week. A great deal of strong speaking was had by Abby Kelly, Mr. Fose, CLASSICAL EXTRACTS Whoever interferes with the rights of man is an

(From the San Francisco Herald.)
The Suspension of Page. Bacon & Co-Denunciation of Eastern Housea.

Another dark shadow has fallen on the prosperity of San Francisco. In consequence of the suspension of the bonse of Page. Bacon at St. Louis and New Yor, the effects of the bonse of Page, Bacon & Ca., in this city, were yesterday attached and the bank was closed. This blow has fallen upon the partners here at a lime when they were again hauseling out in a full tide of success. It was but Tuesday that their remittances amounted to the lar cum of three lundred thousand dollars, and before evening of the same day, they had intelligence of the wreck of the business in the East.

BY TELEGRAPH. EPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURTER.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE Northern Light.

New York, June 6, M.—The steamer Northern Light crrived to-day—seven days and two hours rom San Juan, with 415 passengers and \$524,000 in freight. The Sonora left San Francisco for Panama on the

Oth.

We do not find the amount of her specie on freight in the papers.

The Northern Light had a very large amount of gold in the possession the Central American gov-The arrival of Col. Kiuney was anxiously looked

or.

A small conspiracy was discovered in Saragossa.

Sixty men in the garrison deserted.

The Basque Provinces were tranquil. The King
of Sardueon's infant son died. It is reported that
he King would en a the Crime. he King would go to the Crimea. Russia has annexed four districts of country be The sloop of war St. Marys was still at San Juan and would leave about the 1st of June for the Saud

with Islands.
In California business was generally dull, although
there had been some sales of flour and grain, tor
shipment to New York, Liverpool and Australia.
The ship Clorine sailed tor New York on the 16th with 704 tons wheat, 204 tons barley, 172 ton The Flying Arrow would follow with 1,000 tons f wheat and flour.

CINCINNATI, June 6, P. M .- The Know-Nothing tate Convention, at Cleveland, is largely atlended platform has been adopted and is to be published I is strongly auti-slavery.

Five men were killed to-day in the tunnel of the Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroal, by the caving in of an embankment. The work is but slightly damaged.

We have had heavy rains here to-day.

[The Une is interrupted by the storm East of this cuty.]

News by the North Star. New York, June I .- The steamship North Star com Havre ou the 19th of May, arrived here at au Her dates are the same as those received by the

Pacific.

She brings over one hundred passengers and one hundred and fifty tons of freight.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th, in a damaged condition, haring run against an uceburg on the castern edge of the Grand Banks. Her hows were hadly stove in, but she was able to complete her passage with safety, as the injury was above the water line.

The bank Release and propeller Arctic dropped down the hay yesterday, and anchored at the quarantine, preparatory to proceeding to sea on their Arcticexpedition.

The Democratic celebration of the victory in Virginia, at Tammany Hall last night, inside and ont, was a very enthnisistic affair.

Orders from Washington, deputing Thursday, June 14th, for launching the new steam frigate Mercinane, at the Charleston Navy Yard, has been received. Great preparations are being made at the Navy Yard to celebrate the event.

James Hawkins, tried before the Sapreme Court for the murder of A. T. Leetz, was to-day found mitter of manulanging and extensed the the State with the state of the state

for the murder of A. T. Leetz, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State The loss by the fire at Worcester, last night, is satimated at \$60,000, of which one half was insured. Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington, June 4.—The Secretary of State advert see that the department is now ready to pay awards under the convention with Great Britain, of Feb. 8th, 1853, to those in whose favor awards were made, after deducting the commission's expenses.

The examination of the West Point Cadets will commence on Friday. The graduating classis composed of only thirty-four members. It started four years ago with fifty.

The Commissioner of Peusions has decided that the engineers and coal heavers are only entitled to bounty land when they are regularly employed at

ounty land when they are regularly employed at The total applications for bounty lands received 185.600; total issued under the new law 1,266; to.al acknowledged 5,000. Lands were worth \$1 05 to \$1 10 per acre. No action will be taken by the Treasury in regard to the balance due the officers and men of the Albany until Cougress shall pass a designating day on which that vessel shall be con-

onal Intelligencer lcarns by a letter from The National Intelligencer Ica'ns by a letter from Paris, that Mr. Perry had obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory settlement of the El Dorado case, and that of the Vice Consulat Sagua le Graud. The Llent. Governor who arrested Mr. Thompson is to be dismissed, and such instructions have also been issued to cruisers as will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty. will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty Mr. De Costa, the Spanish Ministers returned home at his own request.

NEW YORK, June 4, M.—There was a Know-New 10nk, suite a, m.—There was a seven-ling, the object of which was to make an open de-cluration of the American principles. The meeting

Greely.

The National Intelligencer publishes a brief note from Mr. Soule in relation to Mr. Perry. It is the same as published in New Orleans of which we gave a spropsis a few days since. The Union of this moralug publishes McCuuley's instructions. They spoke of the firing on the El Dorado as an exercise of right of search which is not tolerated by

New Orleans, June 4. P. M.—The Promethous as arrived with California dates to the 16th.

There is active preparations making for the State lection. The Whigs will probably vote with the the State lection with the the Comparate are hopelesty divided. Page & Bacon's papers are selling at 50 per cent. Inding Mackewald, Caspari & Co. Their liabili A rich silver mine has been discovered in So-

Attack on a Liquar Agency—The Military Called Out and Ordered to Fire on the Nob—One Person Killed and Six or Seven Wounded,
Boston, June 4, P. M.—The Portland papers give additional particulars of the attack on the building need by the city liquor agency. The attack was made hy boys, chiefly throwing stones, &c. The Mayor appeared on the ground, flourishing a sword, with two military commanies, when he had a sword, with two military companies, whom he had ordered out. The appearance of the Mayor and the military exasperated the crowd, and they received them with groans and hisses. The Mayor ordered the infantry to fire, but the Captain refused to obey saying that the circumstances did not call for such measures. The rifle guard soon afterwards appeared, while the mob had bursted open the doors of the liquor rooms. A section of the company, by order of the Mayor, fired, killing one person and wounding six or seven others.

A public meeting was held this morning by the

A public meeting was held this morning by the Public Meeting, &c.

Poatland, Me., June 5, M.—A public meeting was called to-day to investigate the proceedings of the city authorities Saturday night. Judge Wells presided. The meeting was largely attended. Several of the leading citizens addressed the meeting.

A committee of nine was appointed to investigate the matter, and if the city authorities were found in error, to prosecute them. Also, to writ or Mayor Dow, and request bim, in behalf of the citi sees, to refer. zens, to resign.

The funeral of Rabbins took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

A special police is on duty to-night.

the city liquor agency and attempted to destroy eliquor. The police attempted to preserve peace tary were called out and it was mought that it would end quietly.

At a late hour, however, the mob broke into the building. The military were drawn up opposite. They fired a volley, killing Ephralm Robbins and wounding several others. A squad of rifle guard then charged upon the crowd, who were rapidly diapers d. One old geutleman who was said to be quietly going home, received a severe bayonet wound.

Boston, Friday, Junc 1.—In Worcester, at a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the steam saw mill of Wm. Dickinson, and spread with great rapidity, destroying Dutton's grist mill, Wade, Chapin & Co'a., extensive malicable iron works, Golding, Gregory & Co's. planing and saw mill, the sash and blind factory on Marchester street, together with two dwelling houses and several out, buildings two dwelling houses and several out-b

her not ascertained.

The railboad bridge over Stouy Brook, near Lowl, was burned down yesterday afternoop.

Large fires are raging in the woods near New
sumpshire. On Sanday, about three thousand

res of pinetimber lands in Leverett and Shatesnew wore barned over. Virginia Election—A Marriage Party Poisoned, Baltimore, June 5, M.—The official returns re-duce Wise's majority below 10,000. The election of Mr. Lewis, the Democratic candidate for Cougress in the Eleventh District, is doubtful. The Richmond in the Eleventh District, is doubtful. The Kichmond Eququier says it is prepared to hear of his deleat.

A marriage party, in Washingtou county, Md., was poisoned by cating custard, in which arsenic had been placed. Some twenty-five are not expected to live. The bride was among the number. It is a mystery who committed the act. The servants are all this form continuation to control to the control of the cont

is government has ordered the continuance of the set was in the summer. Try it, all you that do good cating.—Tupecance Farmer.

The Know Nothings number 43,000 in Missian the Know Nothings number 43,000 in Missian the Color of the provisional parliament to remove it to Toronto. The reason is possibly that the Cubau difficulty, placing the British Government in antagratist the Lubba States in which case the design of the provisional parliament to remove it to Toronto. sace find of good eating.—Typecanoe Farmer.

The Know-Nothings number 43,000 in Missimply

There were 202 deaths from cholera in New
Orleans during the week ending May 28th.

The Raw York Money is easier.

There were 202 deaths from cholera in New
Orleans during the week ending May 28th.

The Raw York Money is easier.

There were 202 deaths from cholera in New
Orleans during the week ending May 28th.

The Raw York Money in which close the distance of the from cholera in New
Orleans during the week ending May 28th.

The Raw York Money is easier.

New York Money Minker.

New York Money Minker.

New York Money Minker.

New York Money is easier.

New York Money Minker.

New York Minker.

New York

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
AFRICA.

HALIFAX, June 5th, P. M.—The steamship Af-ica arrived at half past 4 o'clock this evening, with averpool dates of the 26th. The Vienna Conference are to be re-opened. A secret expedition is preparing in the Crimea.
The siege is unchanged.
General Pellissier contemplates an uttack against le Russians in the field.
The motion of a waut of confidence in the House

Commons was unsuccessful. An engagement had taken place before the flag-taff battery, in which the French destroyed the Bussian natworks. The Conference was reported open on Monday, On the 16th Count Buol had an interview with

Lord Westmoreland.
Count Bourgouncy suggested that the members of the Conference meet again, but the French and English ministers were mable to give an answer. It is understood that if they assent Count Buol will attempt to arrange the 3d point.

attempt ta arrange the 3d point.

The Berlin papers report the Austrian Mediatory proposals in Turkey settled between themselves.

The unmber of ships that each are to keep in the Black Sea are as follows: England and France each two ships, Turkey and Austria the same number each. Turkey is not to enter into a treaty with Russia unless submitting it to France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the Conference will be respected and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian negative tentiories. will be responsed and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian plenjoyetutiaries.

Sellisier will make a bold attempt to cut off Leaudin's army. It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to go to Sinferrofal with the Tarks if France would support his advances. The secret expedicion that was recalled from Kerfosch is reported gain sailed, and its destination is naknown.

A recent arrival of three French divisions makes he allies furce 200 0000—the French 120 000.

he allies force 200,000—the French, 120,000 anglish, 30,000; Turks, 40,000; Sardinian force, 11, 800 troops. A correspondent from the English amp says that the army is well supplied with all o

There was a spirited engagement on the night of 10th. The less being considerable. Ou the 11th and 12th sorties were made. The Rus ans charged up the British trenches, an ome leaped over the parapets and were hayonettee

neir loss was severe.
The British lost a captain and over 100 were put 
ors de combat.
On the 19th Gortchakoff telegraphs that, the On the 19th Gortchakoff telegraphs that the emy's fire was weak and our troops moderate thisides were erecting batteries for a severe batbefore the walls, Gen. Pellissier telegraphs on the 24th that a very

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs on the 24th that a very lively combat is going on against an onter important position, which lasted all night, and we obtained complete success. The Russian loss was considerable. The Patrie gives further particulars. The French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near Bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the 23d, and carried it by assault. Latest.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Monitour has a destatch from Pellesier dated the 25th, stating that the French occupied a large place d'armie between the Central Bastion and the sea shore the enemy have the destated of the proposed the state of the season of the s g had enormous losse, the succeeding day, had wallawski in a circular to the French agents broad answers Nesselrode's late note.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the

glish. The Euglish cruisers had brought several prizes Elmsmere. The hulk of the English fleet was at arque. Onicial information had reached the British Con ul at Elmsmere that the Russiau government had refered all ships of war to Croustadt to be sunk, xcept eight liners.

St. Petiresburg, May 19.—All of the fortified arbors in the bay of Freeland are placed in a state of spice.

seige. The Austrian squadron is about toleave Trestc to endezvous at Salomisch.
The mortality in the Austrian army at Gallecia continues—15,000 died and 23,000 were in the hos-

pital.

Au Imperial ukase has been issued to authorize the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army.

There was a great debate in the llouse of Commons on the 24th ou Disraeli's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing dissatisfaction in ambiguous language on the uncertain conduct of the government.

ir Thomas Baring, on hehalf of the government eved an amendment, regretting the failure of the conferences, and promising every support for the continuance of the war.

Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct. The Vicnna debate continued to Friday, when there was a division of 219 for Disraeli and 319 against him. Consequently the Ministry stands. Parliament adjourned to June 4th. On the 24th Lord Palmerston had a private meeting of the members of Parliament. Over 200 persons were present. He declared it the intention of the Government to prosecute the war. The pre-

sons were present. He declared it the intention of the Government to prosecute the war. The proceedings were harmonious. It was expected that, by the 20th of June, every available infauty-man belonging to the Government will have embarked for the seat of War. It was expected to obtain an unconditional pardon of priest O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Sampson, of New York, was have the 4th. Ally ared burnt at sea May the 4th. All saved. The steamer Sarah Sands had been taken as a

roop ship.

The great Derby race was won by Wild Darell.

Oncen Victoria would risk Darie.

New York, June 2.—The steamship Black War ior arrived here this morning with Havana date There was a report that the prisoners who are still detained in Havana would probably be sen-ce o do the galleys in Africa, on the demand of the Fiscal Small pox and yellow fever did not appear to be spreading to any considerable extent.

A royal order has been issued for the establishment of a joint stock hauk of issue and discount in Havana, with \$3,000,000 capital.

Sugars are firm at previous rates, and molasse scarcer and held at 31/231. Auniversary Meeting Boston, Thursday, May 31.—The anniversar, eetings generally close this evening. They have enfully attended, with apparently satisfactory relies

Association was held at Faneuil Hall.

The meetings of the New England and Anti-Slavery Society have not heen crowded, but unusual interest has been manifested in them. Wendel Phillips and Theodore Parker were the principal speakers this evening.

Liquor, &c.

PORTLAND, June 2d.—Mayor Neal Dow, anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased \$1,600 worth of liquor for the city agent. The liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor.

The Mayor called a special meeting of the board of addermen this afternoon, who voted to purchase it for the city's use. It is difficult to say how the or the city's use. It is difficult to say how the

Boston, June 2.—A fire occurred this morning tear the corner of Quincy and D streets, South oston, destroying the rope walk of J. S. Benton he varush factory of King & Dex'er, and mil of Ward & Brother, together with two small decilings occupied by poor families. Loss about \$25,

Arrival of the Cabawba.

New Onleans, May 30.—The Cabawba has arrived with Havana dates of the 31st. The news is nnimportant. Arrival of the Constitution

PORTEMOUTH, N. H., June 2.—The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, arrived here this morning after a three years' cruise. Washington Election.

Washington, June 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the election of the American ticket by an average majority of 552. The Americans have six Councilmen, and gain four Aldermen. They have 15 majority on joint ballot,

Philadelphia, June 5, M.—The Know-Nothing puvention assembled in the city to-day. The dele-ites numbered 210, representing every State and

French Dismissed.
WASHINGTON, June 4, M.—French, the Commisser of Public Buddings, has been dismissed ause—Know-Nothingism.

New Haven, Conn., June 4, M.—Alfred Black ore. Democratic caudidate for Mayor, is elected by 300 plarality and 100 majority over all oppo American Ticket Elected

WASHINGTON, Jan 4th, P. M.-It is conced all hands that the American ticket is elected e majority. The vote is small. The ele The Forrest Case.

New York, June 4, P. M.—lu the case of Cath-rine S. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest, in the Superior Jourt, this morning, judgment was entered for the plaintiff by default. Col. Rivuey and Mr. Fabens.

New York, June 5, P. M.—In the United States
District Court Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens were

called up, but not appearing, bench warrants we ssued for them. The Star of the West, for San Juan, sailed this Prohibitory Liquor Law.
Chicago, June 5, P. M.—The complexion of the returns throughout the State indicates the success of the prohibitory liquor law by a good majorite.

Chicago Election
Chicago, June 5.—In five wards there are 609
ajority against liquor, and a large majority for
aton for Supreme Judge.

remost the invaluable family

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. WEGNESDAY EVENING, Jugo 6. There has been no new feature in the market suce le eek's report, other than easier prices and loss inquiry four and grain, the prospects of abandant crops, and the new pproach of the wheat haivest depressing prices. To be unity price if wheat has not yet been fixed, though w specially free is wheat has not yet been fixed, though we near that mullers refuse to make contracts for futures elevery at over one dollar per hushel. The last sales of prime old wheat were \$1.90 per bushel. Groceries are stiffening in a little, with o prospect of an increased demandithus summer for sugar for proserving purposes. Provisions are tolerably firm, though moss pork is selling at lower rates than increations. The tobacc market continues tolerably active, with light receipts, and proses exhibit a decline this week.

ith I ght receipts, and prices exhibit e decline this week ttr.butable to the infer or quality and had condition of the tobacco. A choice manufacturing cruete will command full figures. The money market, though represented as easy and abusdant for first class paper, still continues tight end difficult to get hold of, with, nowerer, no disposition whet-ever to speculate in amy branch of trade. The weather has been cool, cloudy end reiny throughout e week, with rain at the first of the week and henv howers to-day. The thermometer has been down to 63 an

with a fair demand at the prevailing prices, with a reduc-ion of the stocks on hand. The sale reported during this eek have smoanted to 450 pieces at 13 9 at 16; and 725 co int to choice rope at 7 n7%c. Sales of ballog twine at 12% 33c. The receipts this week have amounted to 364 precessand 136 ceils, with shipments of 1,610 pieces and 1,224 coils, leaving a stock on hard of 8,151 pieces and 12,975 coils., BRAN, MEAL, &c.—Sales of meal at 75,680c to dealers, and \$54,90c in small 10% A sale of bran at \$20, and of ship-stuff at \$25. Re'ail sales at \$25,830 per ton. APPLES AND POTATOES.—Green apples none. Po-210,8 are scarce with sales at \$10,065,175 are highed by to s ere scarce, with cales at \$1 00@ \$1 75 per bushel b BEANS-White scarce, with soles at \$2 75 &\$3 00 pe

BUTTER—Sales at 10218c, as to quality.
BKODMS—Sales at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen for com
non, and \$2 75283 10for Shaker.
COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal fair, with retai les at 14c, delivered; wholesale at 16 % alle-for Pitts rgh. Pomeroy coal at 10412c. Wood ranges from \$100 4 50 W wagon load, about \$4 00 W cord for seasoned. CHEESE-Sales of W. R. declined to 3% 69c Haghs carry at 12% 214c.

CANDLES -Sales of Star Candles at 22c, usual dat mut, 547 per cent—time and cash. Sperin Candles 426 muon monld at 12%. Summer Mould Candles at CORDAGE, &c.-We quote Manilla Cardage at 16 ctsarket scarce of Oiled and Tarred Cordage. Sale Baling Hemp Twine at 12:313c from stores. Packir

COTTON; YARNS &c-No receipts of cotton, w ales of common to include Alahama at 762% cests; ale of choice of sc. Small sales of cutton yarns at 71-2c 1-2c, and 91-2c forthe assyrted aumhers. Sales of Cau-belton and Banner Mills, end other good Sheeting of Ske. Satting 10 a 10 4: Cotton Cord at 18c, and other good r n is Spun Cotton (reand) et 81 c. Carpet Chain 18c Cotton Yern, Nos. 5, 6, and 700, at 7%@8%@9%c to

rade.
FLOUR AND GRAIN—Prices are barely sustained at 52 234 \$9 50 for Flour in small lots from store. Wheatdul t \$1 90, with a downward tendency. Corn maintained ear in the week at 866,99c from store including sacks. very dull at 55/260c. Also sales of 2,500 bushels of ed 828 \$50; n sale of 3,000 bushels mixed sacks extra, to be elivered on the lst of July, at 82c. Sales of 875 sacks; c, sacks extra, and 1,900 bushels of yellow at \$2c, end nuof 211 bags to a dealer at 74c. Sales of 1850 bushels of oats et 50@58c.
FRUIT, DRIED, &c.-Dried fruit very scarce at \$2 00@

\$2 25 per bushel for Apples, and \$2 00@\$2 39 for Peaches. Sales of Oranges at \$3 22@\$6 00 per box; and Lentons at \$5 00; M. R. Rausna at \$2 75@\$2 25; Layer Rausnas at \$3 75; Plums 10c; Smyrna Figs at 15@16c; fresh Tomatoes at \$1 00 per dazen; fresh peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Uream Nats 11c; Filestia 10c; Peans \$20.00; Naples Magazani \$2.75 \$4 00 per the peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Uream Nats 11c; Filestia 10c; Peans \$20.00; Naples Magazani \$2.75 \$4 00 per the peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Uream Nats 11c; Filestia 10c; Peans \$20.00; Naples Magazani \$2.75 \$4 00 per the peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Uream Nats 11c; Filestia 10c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Uream Nats 11c; Soft shelled Almonds a ts 10c; Pecans 9@10c; Naple's Macaroni \$3 75@\$4 00 per x; Vermacilli \$3 75@ St 00 per bos. FEATHERS AND GINSENG .- Sales of Feathers a e33c; Giuseng at 18220c. GEOCER1ES-Receipts light, though ,stocks conjunc int sales to the country trade are invariably at fully be lvanee on these quotations. Sales of 259 hags Rio Coffee dvamee on these quotations. Saire of 293 mags Rio Coffee tp. n. 1; 20 do 10 kg., 10 kg/20 lc; 25 hids fair and prime sugar t 6 kg/27c; small sales new Molasses at 33c; 5 tes lites at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Small sales of Rio Coffee at 10 kg/20 kg/20 cents, and a lot of 500 hags at p. n. t. Sugar firm at 6 kg/27c. A sain I 50 bills plantation Molasses at 33c. Rice very firm at he, and scarce at that. Sales of 300 hags Rio Coffee at 10 kg/20 he. Sales of 57 bills N. O. Sugar 45 f. 10 kg/27c. Sales of Ac. Sales of 57 hads N. O. Sugar at 6 1-2@7e. Sales of antation Molasses at 33c, sugar-house 37c. We quote nics of 200 bags Rio Coffee at 10210%c. Sales of 65 hhds N. Sagar in lots at 61-2,6%, and 7c. A sale of Molesses at

GUNNY BAGS.—Light sales at 12c.
GLASS.—Sales ol city, brands et \$2 25 fer 2X10, and
\$3 75 for 10X12 end other sizes at the n sual rates.
HAY.—The market for haled timothy is quiet, with a fair stock on hand, and sales from stores at \$2000 per to and the wharf at \$18. HEMP -Market quiet but firm, with small supplies and HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sett

and Flut at 13c round-quitation; City Oak Tanned Sole Leather... City Cured Dry Salt Hides. City Green. LEATHER-We quote-

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quoted connessee Pig-Iron, \$30 for No. 1 and \$28 for No. 2. Sale:

f Brownsport No. 1 Pig Iron at \$30; No. 2 at \$23, on 6 am

months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnece JEANS AND LINSEYS .- Small sales at 41@43c for Jean d 31 233c for Linseys, for negro wear

LUMBER-The lealers in this city have established th ne Lumber, clear NAVAL STORES.—Oakum we quote at 10% 211e. To \$4 50 00 \$5 00 \$7 hbl. Rosin \$2 50 25 30 00. Pitch \$4 50. Tar tiue 55@65 cents # gellon

unpat \$11. Bacon quict, with a sale of 27 casks clear unpat \$11. Bacon quict, with a sale of 27 casks clear idea at 10c, pkgs extra. Asale of 100 kegs mixed country and 40c, und 50 kegs prime lard at 11.-2 ccnts. SEEDS—The season is over for grass Seeds, with ales of Flaxseed at \$1 60 per bushel; Domestic Hemp et \$2 50; Rye at \$1 25. et \$2 50; Rye at \$1 23.

SALT—We, quote Kanawha salt at 45 cents per hushel and ample supplies. Alum salt 50c, and Turks Island at 50c with e good stock on hand; Liverpool at \$2 00 per bng.

SOAP—Common Bar Soap at \$1 752\$2 25 per box.

STARCH—We quote at \$1/462c, in quantity. In small lot to compute 306 10c.

TIN PLATE—We quante \$11 750\$12 per hox for I. C \$13 500\$13 25 for 1. X., and \$13 00\$\$13 25 for 1. X., and \$13 00\$\$13 25 for 1. Or roofing.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses Thursday were 73 hids as follows: 33 hids lagant \$6 450\$\$7 10, thurty-four hids medium grade at \$7 150\$\$8 0, and sax hids choice a \$2 25, 2 30, 8 50, 8 60, 8 70, and 9 00 The sales Friday morning were 71 hids second quality at \$7 750\$\$2 20, and nine hids choice at \$8 30, 8 50, 8 70, 8 50, 8 50, 8 75. 8 50, 8 50, and 8 75 Pursta sup. Saturday of 23 hids inferior to and 8 75. Private sale Saturday of 32 hhds

ommand full prices.

TALLOW-We quote at 11@11½c.

WOOL-We quote in grease at 13@11c; pulled 15@20 WIIISKY, &c .- Sales of raw whisky early in

FREIGHTS-Very dull, and hat light shipments to Nevicens at 15220c for pound freights, 40c per bill for por all 10c per keg for Lynd. Tobacco \$2.5928300 per the Wheeling and Pittshurg 2022c per pound freights.

50 per dozen. Ducks \$3 752 \$1 50 per dozen. Eggs 123 LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.
 WEDNESDAY, June 6.
 Mensy continues rather scarce, though shundant for first class securities. The banks discount freely, but the offering are not large enough and the market eshibits no feature of the state o

emarkable interest. Eastern Sight Exchange is in feir de mand at quotetions with an equal supply. New Orlesus very dull and quotetions nominal.

New York, June 6, M. Cotton-Unchanged. The effect of the steamer's new not heen developed. Flour—Dechnot 12a12<sup>8</sup>4, good Ohio st \$9 \$7\kg\$10 12\kg; Southern is steady. Corn—Declined from 2 to de; saleso 17,000 bloskels inxed at \$16da\$1 10. Poik— Firm, With an upward tendency, sales of 1,400 blds. Begf—

Cincinnati, June 6, P. M. Flour—\$9, and firm Whisky—20 %. Provisions—Firm Sales 125,000 pounds in hulk sides at 8c; sales 500 pieces buils shoulders at 7c; 30 hhds haroa shoulders at 7l'4, and 600 bbi; ness pork on private terms. Butter-12n14c. Cheese-2c Molasses-264. Sides-94. Corn-Uachanged. Oats-

to change was observable in money matters to-day. Ex loge was a moderate demand only at  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $\frac{3}{4}$  premium.

anati Gazette of Monday says:

nusing as prevent the mereantile isolves of the advantage on sually y low rates of interest. son's Bank Note Reporter gives us the following: Applications have cone into the department at Washin. Applications have cone into the department at Washin. Application 19 developments. These worrants will rerage about a creares. The raise a detired demand, so, from present the control of the c

BUYINO. SFLLINO.
\$1 10 per acre.

Revolutionary llounty Scrip being exempt from Lance charges is worth 4 cents per ecre more than land links.

London May 26.—The money market is easier. United takes secur lies are in good demend and better. Consols or money are quoted at 91%, heing an advance of a 36-bay.

MORE CONVINCING PROOFS

OF THE GREAT EFFICACY AND ALMOST, MIRACULOUS CURATIVE POWERS OF DR.JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. Saltersville, Hudson Co., N. J., May 2, 1855. DR. JOHN BULL—DEAR SER—
I have recently been induced to try your Sarsaparilla,
ilthough I frankly confess that I considered my case such
hat neither your Sarsaparilla or any other medicine could
each my disease. I have had, as I thought, as good medial advice as New York could give, and the medicines that
al heretofore helped me, failed to afford me may relef. I
herefore could be my attack on earth was outer footen and IN BULL-DEAR SIRerefore concluded my stay on earth was quite short, and we up all hopes of ever being able to be around my house gun, and requested my hushand never to lay out another illias for mediciae for tay. I was so low and prostrate " and the very first day I took it I experienced some re d hefore I had taken the first bettle the misery in my b sd left me, and before the second bott'e was ever also left me eatirely; and the difficulty I had

reaching, has been relieved in a most wonderful and sur reaching, has been relieved in a most wonderful and sur rusing manner, and I attribute my present state of health under Providence, to the medical virtues and efficacy of you on of myself, my husband, family, and friends, I am hette hody than I have been for some months, and we attend to the duties of my family, for which I fee! I have

JIARGARET KEEGAN SALTERSVILLE, Hadson Co., N. J., May 1, 1855. I hereby certify that I have heen acquainted with Mr. argaret Keegan, wite of Mr. Thomas Keegan, whose co Murgaret Keegan and Mr. Thomas Keegan are reliable per ons, and are so regarded end held by all who have any ac-

State of New York, City and County of New York, } ss. I, R chard B. Coanoly, Clerk of the city and county lew York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Cunrt for th RICH'D B. CONNOLY, Clerk.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

An Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads, PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

FINE GOLD WATCHES

Fashionable Jewelry. RAMSEY & BROTHER NO. 83 FOURTH STREET,

of Law, neithing the Common and late national Law 10N WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property and of the Practice of Law, in Inding Pradicing and Evidence.

Let E tent be seen on of the School will commonce on the first Young of the School will common on the first Young of the School will be given by certainties, by a granting, seek will be given and as post one, of which as in every cerk will be given and opened one, of which as in every cerk will be given by the Students, and opinions devered by the presenting Professor.

The Students will class be unitracted in the preparation flega instruments and plandings.

The Students of the Law Department of the University, c. by a provision of its chefter, entitled to after all the centures on Anatomy and Chemistry in the Medical Decitiment without charges. BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET Diamond Pins, Draps and Rings, Cameo, Mosaic, Gold, Stone, Enemeled, Carbancie, Plain and Miaratore Pins, Drops and Rings, Bracelets, Randa, Seals and Chains, Guard, Vest and & by Hanns, Chatelaine. Lockels, Setsal Jawely, toral and Jet Goods, Gold Pens-Spectacles, Pen-knives, seasons, Rumbies, Needles, Keys, &c.

SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, Karves, Goblels, Cups, lewels, &c.

PLATED WARE—Baskets, Wait 18, Spoons, Forks, Tea ets, &c.

y, who esale and retail.

Our Watchnisker, Mr. J. R. Esterle, known as the oldest
al best to the city, shways a his post,

Particular attention given to the repairing of Clocks,
welry and Silverware.

N. B. We have recently added to our baceness a Silverner Menufactory. We are prepared to fill orders.

no 29 18 w. What Every Reader of the Courier AYER'S PILLS.

hat spepsia or In ligestion, spepsia or In ligestion, Strofula or Knog's Evil, Affections of the Benes, Syphias, Debity, Habitual Costavenass, Etyajeles, Pulment, Commission Precedence, Piles, Present Serval and Proceedings of the Price, Pr

Should Know.

Louisville, Ky.,

NVITE attention to their stock of Gold and Silvi Watches, every variety of quality and price.

FASILIONABLE JEWELRY.

OCKS-Always on hand the largest assortment in th

HURLEY'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

PUBLIC NOTICE. RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

For Consumption, Scrofula, &c. THE late firm of Rushian, thank & Co. being of hy the death of W. L. Rushian, the only

Do They Do It?

nat staffs are meritorious, which need only a trial to convince the mast incredulians.

We say with confidence, and have the rapers to show that the Sovereign Balm Pills of P. Chilitis & Co. are an excellent family medicine. No family should be without them, as they are convenient, and very safa and roinhile for the profession of the convenient of the convenient of the profession of the convenient of the convenient of the profession of the convenient of the profession of the convenient of the convenient of the profession of the best remedies for diseases now known to Medical Science Trythem.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Agents for Louisville.

A. S Burleigh & Bro. proprietors for the South end West New Albaay, Ind.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Copartnership Notice. THE undersigned have formed a coparts

JAMES SOMMERVILLE

STOVES, GRATES AND JAMES SOUMERVILLE

J. A. A. BENFIELD, MANUFACTURER OF

Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, Cher-ry and Wainut FURNITURE

SCHEMES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1855 \$1,000 4 of \$10,000 .\$10.510.. . \$31,000 .\$7.350. . \$10 000 2 of \$10,000

ONE-HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Venitian Blind and Show-case Maker, DEALER IN WALL PAPER, No. 64 Third street, Near Main.

NEW AND DESIRABLE INVENTION. H. G. Dayton's Improved Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Can. PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LO

SCRIBNER & DEVOI

WHOLESALE AND PICTURE GROCERS,
PRODUCT DLATERS,
AND FORWARDING A ERCHANTS
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOR AND SECOND,
SOUTH SIDE OF THE STREET,
BOWN SI WHOLESALE STOCK OF

WILSON & HEADY,

LAW DEPARTMENT.

TENTH SESSION.

ON HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law. N. JAS. PRYOR, Promesor of the lintery and Science of Law, nelecting the (premion and late national Lay

The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matriculation

Fee So.
A new Hall will be ready.
(summanications should be addressed to Professor Piritial
AS (TOTTHRIP),
je5 diawiwawi2

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE. THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.

MATRIMONYMADE EASY, Or, How to Win a Lovar,
o book of one honered and sixty pages, 32 mo. prated on fine paper, and beautifully illustrated; by Professor

DESERVING THE PUBLIC AT-

GRAYSON SPRINGS

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS. IMPORTANT FIELD IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

MILLER, WINGATE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. KETCHUM'S IMPROVED NOWING MACHINES.

FOR 1854, WROUGHT IRON CUTTER-BAR. NEARLY fourthousand of Kate um's Mow g Machines nave been sold the past season, which have been used in all parts of the Union, cutting an immense amount of as

lanny's Combined Reaper and Mower, for 1866.

Morse Powers and Threshers. of them.

We are manufacturing two verieties of these mach nos, a known through he South and West as the "(thue, the acrus the "Ponery vanis" flore Power and Threader. The coatings is those made uses have been very much reactioned and improved, the label of silicur where we reduced the the sufficient of the winds, in the whole process and the winds work throughout a acts return and more such asking than a unit. a is were and more subs and at than a sal.

apploring only good meet an a sald than best materials,
it entabled to offer, as we hat ever, the most perfect and
this much ase in use.

of "Theo" Pewer and Thrusher complete.

\$130 00

of "Phon" Pewer and Thrusher comLie 00 plete free of band whee to be attached to Powerf a drawing G.a. Portable M. I.a. Circular Saws, &c., (extra).

Premlam Fan Mills. For closuing wheat and other erain, it is, in truth, just such a Mil as every grain growing faimer was is, and in our odgment the best in nee. Price \$20

Kentucky Corn and Cab Mill.

Parker's Spring Revolving Horse Hay Rake. Sanfard's Patent Straw Cutter.

A north unbound made in midel to.

The experience we have obtained a se ing a large number of machines, end water ing closely finute or rate user the fid, and e most succera devia to have our made nos perset, warraste us in piediging our continuers that all mechanish bought of us will be as perfect as apperience, and me most homest infeating our analysis to tom.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO., Manufacturers of Farming Immunitation, myll wast.

THE SILENT FRIEND: THIS UNRIVALED REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

AGENTS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!! L. D. SINE'S Twelfth Grand Nammoth Gift Enterprise.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, WORTH \$300. AMERICAN GOLD 100 Excellent Watches. &c., &c.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 8,300.

VAUGHAN & BRO. Wholesale Druggists,

WAGNER.

WARDER, BROKAW & CHILD. AGONDA AGRICULTURAL WORKS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO,

MISCELLANY.

Copy-right Secured, According to Law.

## HISTORY OF MYSTERY

Written for the Louisville Courier.

CHAPTER XI. 'B t l na us Lovola was a bigot,' say the more in externators of his system, and much is to be wen the devotee of an idea so holy as to the led in the motto of the society founded by him-'1d majoram der gloriam,' should e ver a mu tude of sins.

'Pah'' + ys S , 'and so your mild philosophy might prate concerning M homed, who, with fire and sw rd to the cleaving asunder of the joint a d marrow of nations, carried that other ides 'God s great and Mahomed is his Prophet, throughout the Lastern World, and with his foot upon the n k of the subjugated people, com pe le the to call aloud that charmed phrase. So the drunken Nero burns a city, the huge oblation to his e which happened to be just then his s preme Phantasie - his God; and it is such Mideous in lavage selfists as Loyola Mahomed and Nero that you, daintily, in set form of speech name s, forsooth"

B'r ted, unreasonably devoted to what' to an in pira on, to an idea or a whim? They have led alike to carnage, crime and horror; alike they have ren ered names illustriously, infamously not re s, alk e they have caused men to be wor shipped in the place of God; alike in each a hid eou , cu ni ego's n has taken shelter behind p ra e, C . Prophecy and Music, the most beaut ful and ex l'in of all words which constitut in the ideas they represent the trinne hope of h anity, have been respectively, used and ap proprated as 'magic shields' for the protectio of the arch evil doers against our race.

'And yes,' says Sam, indignantly, 'another sa ered word has been as ouly misapplied. It was the 'destiny' of the mathematical monster Napo' in I to tear the timseled royalities of Enrope into a reals to form the emblazoned robe of patchwork which was to wrap the imperial pigmy fraw lt was the destiny of Napoleon II to die cary of the precocious development this self-same faculty of mathematics with which he was lile ed, along with Zera Colburn, the 'N'gger Calenttor,' and sundry other semi-idi otic - cents of the same order. It was des tiny which had the 'kite's egg hatched in the earle's nest, Napoleon the Ill. of France through the gloomy mosts of massacre and perjury to a gilded at which he has dared to 'name a throne ' 'Aye, these are bigots for you,' roars Sam, 'yes. bigots-bigots of the old nort, cold, crafty, coward monsters, who have stolen the wate words of instinct and of freedom for their

'They must be Gods 'in faith;' the butcher shall be butchered in his own stall, and a sea of blood shall hold his soul among its monsters.'

The Titan only shakes his finger at the East and so les, then calmly says Thy day is past. thou storied, gorgeous East' Thine unnatura erimes, in name of every sacredness, shall no longer pass unchallenged.

How darrest thou crush the life and heart ont of 'him' who walks with upright countenance before the Lord, when each several man is monarch as old Ad in wis How darest thou, hemisphe rical and hoary 'birot' claim to be what thou are not, I fa !! My people know me-the spirit. the will, the power of a New World, the luminous presence in the realm of thought! 'Aye, I, Sa . 6 I relieve you from the pestilent absurdit of by" What am I but the gigantic individe the sovereign man, the Emperor of

thou d m and colorless Orient. Man is of the earth, earthly; therefore as its superior Form, you mus accept me; you cannot get away from the condition; I must assert, not a God, not a prophecv. n t a b tcher's sta , not destiny, but a calm ed.ct-be vourselves-(tremendous phrase!)-the yourselven" be, first of all, Men! second, Warriors' third, Lovers' with a sublime justice, lovers alike of those who struggle and of those who

'Constitutions of the Society' of Jesus' Was he not rather the Satanie foe of that instinct of individuality which underlies all just ideas of freedom, and which has been the immemorial an t pode of de po'is .! Who would have based an sociation of men. for whatever purpose, upon the utter abnegation of this cardinal principle, but one who, isolated in self sm, ignored in his ous pha tasy, the rights of others to live, and move, and have a being? Let us give some idea of these mon r us 'Constitions.'

ent monastic orders were at war with one another. The bishops accused the Pope of tyranny: The mass of the people were deplorably igno rant, a general disorier previlled.

Now mark with what admirable art, what pround - ra ity lanatius mode led a society, which, hy d. p aying the vartees directly opposed to the tions and secure the support of the good and the pious, whilst, by underhand practices, and above Il, by shewing unusual indulgence in the conminds of the more worldly believers.

In order that diversity of opinion and the free xeroise of in ividual will should not produce vision and con usion within this new Christian ommu iv, Loy-la enacted that in the whole ociety, there should be no will, no opinion, but the General's. But, in order that the General might be enabled profitably to employ each individual member, as well as the collective energy and inter gence of the whole society, it was necessary that he should be thoroughly acquainted with his character, even to its smallest peculia ities. To insure this, Ignatius established spe Thus, regarding the admission of

make a good selection, diligence mu t le used to ascertain the particulars of their person and calling; and if the superior who is to admit him in o probation cannot make the inquiry, let him em lev from mone those who are constantly about his person some one whose assistance he vuse, to become acquainted with the probaoner, to live with him and examine him; some e mann r wl ch | vull be observed with so n oth r wo 's set a skilful and prudent spy over hum, to us ri e h in into the betraval of his most secre the its Yet, even when this spy has riven at ler v fa orable report, the candidate anot vet a litted he is sent to live in another house, in order that he may be more thoroughly son there will be a skilf I man to whom the eandi ate saill de lose all his concerns with confidence, a d l t be ad nonished to hide no me ten be to di lose it to him, or to his con ess or, or to the superior; nav, to take a pleasure n true of y me Ging his whole soul to them not only disclose g his defects, but even his pennces, m rife 'i s and 'virtues.' When the n the is ad ted into any of their colleges. he must again 'open his conscience to the rector of the college, whom he should greatly revere and serate, as one wo holds the place of Christ our him, (as it is se' f rt' in the Examen( at the ap it; no' g, not contradicting, nor shewing

T inf rmation the collected, regarding th tastes, h ts s in tions of every member s committee the General, who notes i down bon al scally arranged, and kept

onat Some Jerk park t en 1 § 3 Const. we heap iv § 6. Coust par vi cup 1, § 1.

for the purpose, in which also as he receives twice a year a detailed report upon every member of the Sceiety, he from time to time adds whatever seems necessary to complete each delination of haracter, or to indicate the slightest change. Thus, the General knowing the past and present life, the thoughts, the desires of every one belonging to the society, it is easy to understand how he is enabled always to select the fittest person

But this perfect knowledge of his subordinates

atures would be of but little use to the General had he not also an absolute and uncontrolled au thority over them. The Constitution has a provision for insuring this likewise. It declares that the candidate 'must regard the superior as Christ the Lord, and must strive to acquire perfect in every point, in execution, in will, in in tellect; deing what is enjoined with all celerity, spiritual joy and perseverance; persuading our self that everything is just; suppressing every repnguant thought and judgment of one's own, in a certain obedience; . . . . . . and let every one ersuade himseif that he who lives under opedince should be moved and directed, under Divine

for every special service.

rovidence, by his superior, just as if he were a rpse, (perinde ac si cadaver esset), which allows tself to be moved and led in any direction. And absolutely is this rule of submissive obedience nforced, that the Jesuit, in order to obey his eneral, must not scruple to disobey God. The varnings of conscience are to be suppressed as ulpable weaknesses; the fears of eternal punment banished from the thoughts as superstious fancies; and the most heinous crimes when nmitted by command of the General, are to be egarded as promoting the glory and praise of

Sam is to be sure, no lover of Jack Cade-is nd regards the revolutionary instinct as one which is to be watched lest it should fall into exemes, but there never was a time since he dangled the Red men who held the continent before im as baubles by their scalp locks when he felt a reater disposition to annihilate a frightful lie onsors and a

What a mockery! what a mockery! Sam stands till to think, and underneath his feet the throcs of gonised earth rock him as if the great mother were convulsed with sobbing. Oh, terrible story? et the sublime fatuity of reverence be shaded off diminishing lines by the cold and artful skill of egoism, and it by the despotic wearing of erystalized and seeming perfect forms, grows yet athletic and apace, obsorbs the soul, the will, the indivdual. Let us take the cvidence from the Constitutions.'

ing, can involve an obligation to commit sin, ortal or venial, unless the spirit command it in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, or in virtue of holy obedience; which shall be done in those ases or persons wherein it shall be judged that it will greatly conduce to the particular good of each, or to the general advantage; and, instead of the fear of offence, let the love and desire of all perfection succeed, that the greater glory and praise of Christ, our Creator and Lord may fol-

Sam is no egoist; he believes profoundly in the ntiment of modern 'Protestant' christianity; but how can that faith which took for its apostles. men of no account' to be the mythical represen atives of Freedom-submit to be the slaves of hose who commit sin, mortal or venial,' in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ' or 'in virtue of holy obedience.' Obedience! to what? The command of the Superior-the General-the Emperor-the Czar-the Tyrant, over soul as well as body, over mind as well as will; the despot be fore the face of whom the swollen head of Calignla diminishes to a very point of infamy in the proud and self-poised sons of freedom to dwell self to be moral and led in any direction-by an ndividual! oh, dreadful lie! wnich Sam-hood has been upraised to conquer. Imbecile fatuity! and dost thou dare to hope to wreak upon his children e evergrown curse.the sea-gr which the electric thunders of modern pro gress have overcome

It cannot be that it is a comfortable reed for Calvanistic Protestantism-thus, that mortal man is to be recognised as God! Yes t is thus that the Jesuite must believe, and i nformity with this must act. We shudder a e thought of all the atrocities which had been erpetrated at the order of this other old man of mountain, who presents to his agents the ospects of eternal bliss as the reward of their

But this is not enough. Not content wit ving thus transferred the allegiance of the Je suit from his God to his General, the Constitu roceeds to secure that allegiance from all con liet with the natural affections or worldly inter ests. The Jesuit must concentrate all his desire and affections upon the society. He must re nnce all that is dear to him in this life. The ties of family, the bonds of friendship, must be broken. His property must, within a year after his entrance into the society, he disposed of at the bidding of the General; and he will accom crept in the Roman Catholic world. The differ- plish a work of greater perfection if he dispose of it in benefit of the society. And that his bet ter example may shine before men, he must nu away all strong affections for his parents, and re frain from the ansuitable desire of a bountiful listribution, arising from such disadvantageou

affections.\* He must, besides, forego all intercourse with his fellow-men, either by word of mouth or by writing.† except such as his superior shall per mit. He shall not leave the house except at such times and with such companions as the superior shall allow. Nor within the house shall he coverse, without restraint, with any one at his ow pleasure, but with such only as shall be appointed by the superior.1 Such was the strictness with which these rules were enforced, that Francis Borgia, Duke of Candia, afterwards one of the saints of the Society, was at first refused adnent of the affairs of his dukedom, and refused to renounce all intercourse with his family; and although, by a special rescript from the Pope, h was enrolled as a member, Ignatius for thre rears sternly denied him access to the house of the community, where he was not admitted till he and renounced all intercourse with the externa

world. But not only is all friendly communication for bidden to the Jesuit, but he is also placed under constant espoinage. He is never permitted to walk about alone, but, whether in the house or out of doors, is always accympanied by two of his brothers. Each one of this party of three acts. in fact, as a spy upon his two companions. Not. indeed, that he has special instruction from his inperior to do so, but knowing that they, as well as himself, have been taught that it is their duty to inform the General of every suspicious or peculiar expression uttered in their hearing, he nder constant fear of punishment, should either of them report anything regarding the other which he omits to report likewise. Hence it i ing his companion. If he does not do so a nce, his sinful neglect becomes revealed in the onfessional, to the special confessor appointed

y the superior. Then, in order that these members, so subm ve in action to their General, should not differ in pinion among themselves and so occasion scar lal in the Catholic world, and to opoose an uni ormity of doctrine to that of the free examen o the Protestants, the Constitution decrees as fol lows: Let all think, let all speak, as far as posible, the same thing, according to the apostle Let no contradictory doctrines, therefore, be allowed, either hy word of mouth, or public ser ona, or in written book, which last shall not be ublished without the approbation and the con ent of the General; and, indeed, all difference of pinion regarding practical matters should b voided." Thus, no one but the General can exercise the right of uttering a sing'e original bought or opinion. It is almost impossible to neeive the power, especially in former times. of a General having at his absolute Lisposal such an amount of intelligences, will, and energies

At a glance how terrible seems this postulate. No one but the General can exercise the right of uttering a single original thought or opinion How ludierous! a man-God! the ineffiable mated with the fallable.

The physical bonds of feudalism, of absolut slavery, repulsive as they are, seem the merest silken ties, compared to this monstrous despotism. this double tyranny! What then is left of the nan?-surely not the soul! It must then, indeed, e a corpse-'cadarer'-with a fearful realisation

But in no part of the Constitution is the diapolical cunning of the insidious spirit of Loyomore conspicuously exhibited than in the rules he has established concerning what he calls the ow of poverty and gratuitous performance of the luties of the sacred ministry.

The discredit and hatred which weighed upon he elergy and the monastic orders was in great part due to the ostentatious display of their accuulated wealth and to the venality of their sared ministry. To guard against this evil, Ignatius ordained that 'poverty should be loved and aintained as the firmest bulwark of religion. The Jesuit was forbidden to possess any property, either by inheritance or otherwise. He was equired to live in an inexpensive house, to dress lainly and avoid all appearance of being wealthy. The churches and religious houses of the order were to be without endowments. The colleges alone were permitted to accept legacies or donations for the maintenance of students and professors. No limit was assigned to these gifts, the nanagement of which was intrusted entirely to the General, with power to appoint rectors and administrators under him. These functionaries cenerally chosen from among the coadjutors and ery rarely from the professed Society, although lebarred by their vow of perpetual poverty from he possession of the smallest amount of property, re yet by this ingenious trick enabled to hol and administer the entire wealth of the society We shall afterwards see, and especially in the nous process of Lavallette, in what a large nse they understand the word administer. So uch for the display of wealth. With respect t he venality of the sacred ministry, they declared that 'no Jesuit shall demand or receive pay, or alms, or remuneration for mass, confessions, sermons, lessons, visitations, or any other duty which the society is obliged to render, and to avoid even the appearance of covetousness, es ecially in offices of piety which the society discharges for the succour of souls, let there be n box in the church, into which alms are generally put by those who go thither to mass, sermon onfession, &c.\* Thus the Jesuit refuses to ac-'No constitution, declaration, or any order of cept a few paltry sixpences for performing mass, or a fee of some shillings per quarter for teaching boys. He disdains to appear mercenary. He would much rather be poor. He looks for no reward. Yet those little boys whom he instructs gratuitously and with such affectionate tender ness that he cannot bring himself to chastise them, but must have the painful though necessary duty performed by some one not belonging to the society;† these boys, I say, will become men many of them religious bigots, strongly attached

to their kind preceptors, to whom they will then pay the debt of gratitude incurred in their youth. Alas for such gratitude! How many families have had cause to deplore it! How many children have been reduced to beggary by it! How many ancient and noble houses has it precipitated from the height of affluence and splendour into the depth of poverty and wretchedness! Who can number the crimes committed in the madness of despair occasioned by the loss of the family inheritance! That the parent may suffer a few years less of purgatory, the child has been too often condemned to misery in this life, and perhaps to eternal punishment in the next. But story of old Time. What a thought for the all this is of no consequence. The man who has been led thus to disregard one of his most upon, 'just as if it were a corpse which devolves sacred parental dutics, in order to found a Jesuits' ollege or endow a professorship, will be saved, because they promise him-'In every college of our society, let masses be celebrated once a week for ever, for its founder and benefactor, whether ad or alive. At the heginning of ever all the priests who are in the college ought to offer the same sacrifice for them, and a solemn mass, with a commemorative feast, shall be celebrated on the anniversary of the donation, and wax candle offered to the donor or his descendants.' Besides this, 'the donor shall have three masses while alive, and three masses after is death, by all the priests of the society, with be prayers of all its members; so that he is made artaker of all the good works which are done, the grace of God, not only in the college

which he has endowed, but in the whole soci By such allurements do these crafty priests vith diabolical cunning, snatch princely fortune rom the credulous and superstitious believers And so assiduous and successful were they ever at the very beginning, that, only thirteen year after the establishment of the order, during Loyola's lifetime, they already possessed upwards of a hundred colleges very largely and richly en

lowed. Now let not my Protestant readers wonder now sensible men can be induced, by such epheneral and ill-founded hopes, to disinherit their families in order to enrich these hypocritical nonks. They must remember that the Romish eliever views these matters in quite a different ight from that in which they see them. Masses and prayers are, in his belief, not only useful, but dispensable. For lack of them he would writhe for centuries amid the tormenting fires of purgatory, the purifying pains of which are escribed by his priest, with appalling eloquence, as being far more exeruciating than those of hell. According to the doctrine of his Church, every soul (one in a million only excepted) who is not eternally damned, must, ere it enter heaven. pass a certain time in this abode of torture fo the expiation of its sins. And let him not take omfort from the fact that his conscience does not reproach him with the commission of any neinous erime. The catalogue of sins by which he may be shut out from eternal blessedness is made ar fully long, and detailed with great minuteness. The most upright and pious of men must condemn himself as a presumptuo sinner if he for an instant harbours the hope of escaping the purifying fire. So he become quite resigned to his fate, and all his care in this life is how to appease the Divine anger and shorten the period of his exclusion from heaven. This he is taught to do-not by trusting to the ighteousness of Jesus Christ, with the true entance which manifests itself through a holy ife, but by accumulating on his head hundreds of nasses and millions of days of indulgence. Hence innumerable masses and prayers which he stall his future punishment and bribe the Divine stice. And when the terrible moment arrivesthat moment in which he is about to appear he fore the awful Judge, beneath whose searching eve his most secret thoughts lie hare-where rembling at the strict account that is about t be demanded of him, his fears represent to hi excited imagination the most trifling shortnings as mortal sins -when, with the decline

of bodily strength, his enfeebled mind become ore easily worked upon-then does his Jesuit confessor, his generous master, his kind, disinte ested friend, come to give him the last proof o his ever-growing affection. He seats himself his bedside, and, serpent-like, under pretence of nducing him to repent of his sins, he draws him a fearful and impressive picture of the torment which await the damned. He descauts to him with oily sanctity upon the enormity of offending the Divine Saviour, who shed his precious blood redeem us. Ho terrifies him with the Al nighty's implacable vengeance; and when his tim, choked with heart-rending agony, distrac ed, despairing of his ultimate salvation, is ready curse God, and set his power and anger a ce-then, and not till then, does the Jesui relent. Now he raises in the sufferer's hear the faintest hope that the Divine justice may pos sibly be disarmed, and merey obtained by means f masses and indulgences. The exhausted man who feels as if he were already plunged amic the boiling sulphur and devouring flames, grasps with frantic eagerness at this anchor of salvation; and, did he possess tenfold more wealth than he does, he would willingly give it all up to save his soul. It may be that his heart, yearning with paternal affection, shrinks at the thought o ndemning his helpless ones to beggary; bu evertheless, as if the welfare of his family were cessarily connected with his own perdition and that of the Jesuits with eternal beatitude, the

have been resorted to in the case of dying men † Ibid, pars. 4. cap. 16 } 3.
• Const. paris iv. cap. 1. § 1.6.

family is invariably sacrificed to the Jesuits.

It is notorious that the most dishotical trie

whose better judgment and natural sense of duty have withstood such perfidious wiles. Alas! the punishment of such criminal obstin-

acy was always near at hand; the sick-chamber has been suddenly filled with flames and sulphureous vapour as a warning to the impenitent sinnet. And if he still resisted, the Evil Spirit self, in his most frightful shape, has appeared to the dying man, as if waiting for his soul. Ah! one's hair stands on end while listening to such aerilegious manœuvres. The immense wealth of the Jesuits has been bequeathed to them by wills made at the last hour!

Niocolini, in a note, gives us an ingenuous limpse into the interior life of ecrtain o these monastic traders in the ignorances and superstitions of mankind, which seems to indicate them as admirably inclined towards certain recumbant, if not death-bed experiences, them

ceived many kindnessess and favors at the hand of a lady called Rosello. But after he had left this place, his mind was so absorbed in devising so many and lofty projects, that he entirely forgo She did not, however, forget Ignatius Hearing of his increasing sanctity, of his havin come the founder and general of a new order and being then a wislow, she resolved to abando the world, and live in accordance with his evan gelical councils, and under the authority of the society. With this pious resolution, and bein joined in her holy enterprize by two virtuous and noble Roman ladies, she asked and received from Paul permission to embrace this kind of life.' Ignatius had the perception to see that these ladies would be an incumbrance to him and his order, 'yet the gratitude which he owed to hi kind benefactress weighed so much upon his hear that he consented to receive them under his pr tection.' But he soon had reason to repent of this act of condescension; the annoyance was so great that he confessed himself that they gave him more trouble than the whole community, because h could never get done with them. At every in ment he was obliged to resolve their stranquestions, to allay their scruples, to hear their complaints, or settle their diffe renees; t and as, notwithstanding all his sagacity, Ignatius did no forcsee of what advantage women could one day be to the order, he applied to the Pope to be re lieved of this charge, writing, at the same times the following letter to Rosello:

VENERABLE DAME ISABELLA ROSELLO-M Mother and my Sister in Jesus Christ,-In truth would wish, for the greater glory of God, to satisfy your good desires, and procure your spirit ual progress by keeping you under my ohedience as you have been for some time past; but the con tinual ailments to which I am subject, and all my occupations which concern the service of our Lord or his vicar on earth, permit me to do so n longer. Moreover, being persnaded, according to the light of my conscience, that this little so ciety ought not to take upon itself, in particular the direction of any woman who may be engaged to us by vows of obedience; as I have fully de clared to our Holy Father the Pope, it has seeme to me for the greater glory of God, that I ough no longer to look upon you as my spiritual daugh ter, and only as my godmother, as you have hee for many years, to the greater glory of God Consequently, for the greater service, and the greater honor of the everlasting Goodness, I give you as much I can into the hands of the sovereign Pontiff, in order that, taking his judgment and will as a rule, you may find rest and consolation for the greater glory of the Divine Majesty .- A Rome, the first of October, 1549.

The Pope complied with the request, and ex empted the order from the superintendence women; and Ignatius enacted in the Constitu tions, 'that no memher of the society should ur dertake the care of souls, nor of religious, or o any other women whatever,' [Lovola's discipled hought proper to differ from him. I 'so as fre mently to hear their confessions, or give them irections, although there is no objection to their receiving the confession of a monastery once, and or a special reason.'1

Dame Rosello and her two companions, being eprived of their spiritual father, not wishing to hange him for another-so faithful were theydesisted at once from their pious undertaking and for a time nothing more was heard of femal Jesuits: but, about the year 1622, some females more meddling than devoted, took upon them selves the task of reviving the institution, although they were not authorized to do so. Nevertheles they united into different communities, established houses for noviciates and colleges, chose a gene ral under the name of Proposta, and made vow nto her hands of perpetual chastity, poverty and bedience. Not being restrained by any law o seclusion, they went from place to place, bustling with gossip, and causing confusion and scandal throughout the Catholic eamp. The community soon spread over a great part of lower Germany France, Spain, and was especially numerous in

Italy, where it originated. Urban VIII., after vainly endeavoring to in ose upon them some rules of discipline, by a brice

of the 21st May, 1631, suppressed them. Thus ended the society of Female Jesuits under is name and form. But another afterwards prung up in its place, under the appellation of Religiuese du Sacre Cour, having special rules ery like those of the Jesuits, under whose absolute ections they now are.

In Catholic countries-above all, in France and, we are sorry to say, in Piedmont also-yes nany of the highest rank in society send their daughters to be educated in these monasteries Had Ignatius known what powerful auxiliaries lvers and other weapons. these worthy nuns were likely to prove to his or ler, he would, in all likelihood, have borne with hose petty annoyances caused to him by good Dame Rosello. Ladies educated by these nuns nake Kansas a Free State: ring into their homes all those dissensions and ause all those evils which are so ably described by the French professor, Michelet, who lost his hair the other day for daring to attack these all-powerful auxiliaries of Napoleon-the Jesuits The members of the society are divided into four classes,-the professed, coadjutors, scholars and novices. There is also a secret fifth class known only to the General and a few faithful Jeguits, which, perhaps more than any other, conributes to the dreaded and mysterious power of he order. It is composed of laymen of all ranks, rom the minister to the humble shoe-boy. Among ho individuals composing this class are to be und many ladies, who, unknown and unsuspected, are more dangerous in themselves and more ccurate spies to the Company. These are affilited to the society, but not bound by any vows The society, as a noble and avowed reward, prom ses to them forgiveness for all their sins, and eternal blessedness, and, as a more palpable mark of gratitude, protects them, patronises them, and, ures for them comfortable and lucrative places nder government, or elsewhere. If this is 1:0 son from the semi-barbarous Russ, and hold ufficient, they are paid for their services in bare whatever cost or sacrifice. ash, according to an article of the Constitution which empowers the General to spend money on persons who will make themselves useful. In r. urn for these favors, they act as the spies of the order, the reporters of what goes on in those class es of society with which the Jesuit cannot mix. and serve, often unwittingly, as the tools and acmplices in dark and mysterious erimes. Fathe rancis Pellio, brother to the famous Silvio, in his ecent quarrel with the celebrated Gioberti, to

ety remain occult, and obliged to be silent.'s

orlers, as his opponent asserts, candidly confesse

hat 'the many illustrious friends of the society

orelates, orators, learned and distinguished mer

of every description, the supporters of the soci

Here is the formula of the vow taken by the coadjutors:- I. N., promise Almighty God, before His Virgin Mother, and before all the heavenly host, and you, reverend father, General of the So ciety of Jesus, holding the place of God, and of your successors; or you, reverend father, Vice-Gen eral of the Society of Jesus, and of his successor holding the place of God, perpetual poverty, chas tity and obedience, and therein, peculiar care in the education of Loys, according to the manner expressed in the apostolic letters, and in the constitution of the said society. At Rome, or elsewhere, in such a place, day, month and year.

### Letter from Brownsville.

Connty Court-K. N. and anti K. N.-Mesars. Un derwood and Wright-Second and Third Deared-Vive Sam-An until Speech-One Convert, BROWNSVILLE, May 26, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Our term has just passed here was a large docket and the business of Cour was not half reached. There was also a large crowd f citizens from he country, and a great many wyers from different towns, and peace a d har ony prevailed. There was not much trade peculation; money very scarce, and the only tor was K. N. and anti K. N. Mr. Underwood, of and didate for Congress, and Mr. Wright, our can late for the Senate, were both present and address he people on Wednesday. Mr. Wright is a you than of the appearance and fine sense, but is not the bubit of public speaking; so be only made short discussion, but in every way adapted to the purpose. The Court House was crowded, and every eye, car and nerve, and the very mind was bent forward to see, hear and understand what was sa and done. Mr. Underwood then arose and by any by saving. gan by saying: "Gentlemen and fellow-cyou are aware that I am a candidate, and y iso aware of the platform that I stand upon." The swent on to disense and explain the very object hat be had in view; he even went so far as to rea he second and third degrees. He continued the peak some two hours, and he made one of the lost mild and affecting orations I ever heard. If a many of a higher a platform is a peak to the lost mild and affecting orations I ever heard. If a many of a higher a platform a procession was the peak as the peak and the is a man of ability, and able to discuss any question, but it does seem to me, on that particular occasion, that he was certain y inspired from above; for when he talked about the Americans and American rights the briny tears were seen to run down his cheeks in torrents, and they were also seen to burst from ma. v. a stont-bearted eye, which had not found the way for years. Mr. Underwood became so overwhichaed in the cause that he was compelled to make a pause. Then Col. P., who had been pacing the floor with his hair creet upon his head, and the wild and ferosic as look of the tiger, mistaking Mr. U., supposing that he was done, made a rush to the sand. Bur, alas! Mr. Underwood had recovered a little in this time, and turned to Col. P., and asked him for a little longer time. Mr. Underwood then went on until he was through, and at the close the loor of the Court was made to tremble with the a man of ability, and able to discuss any quest or of the Court was made to tremble with the mps of the boys, and "Long live the Ameri cuse!" was the cry.
Col. P. then took the stand, the most wild an

recions looking man I ever saw, and from some mass or another, I cannot say what, either from his obts or his doctrine, about two-thirds of the crowd-ispersed from the house. Col. P., being nothing number, went on to make his vindictive remerks rowing up his hands, snarling and grinning higs and K. N.'s, and exhorting the oldline De ings and it. 3.-3, and exhorting the old line Dem-rats to their posts, and waining the people against now-Nothingism; he said that it was dangerous in e first degree; that it originated in the North nong fanaties and Abolitionists, and it was all to umbag the soft-headed Democracy, and to build up be old Whig party again.

But I am of opinion that his discourse had be

But I am of opinion that his discourse had one title effect, though I suppose be converted one had, for he lay inthe Court House yard all next day, and could be heard at intervals to exclaim "D—nthe Know-Nothings, and hurrah for Col. P., he is the man for me" Yours truly, PLUKING

#### BLIFKINS. Letter from Ohio County.

Beverly I. Clark's Speech—His Principle Know-Nothings—Mr. Clay—Secrecy Again—; Nichts and Sam. [Correspondence of the Louisville Conrier.]

HARTFORD, May 25, 1855. Messrs. Editors: We have been honored with a isit from the Hon. Beverly L. Clark and the eaudiate for Lt. Governor, both on the same day. They oth made lengthy specches, and could men but lay side their party feelings, I think no impartial man and true friend of his country could have listened to hem without fearful forebodings for the fate of bis

Not one principle in either State or national pol y was discussed; not even one assurance was give to what his course would be if called to be the hief Magistrate of the State of Kentneky. Is favor of free schools? No one knows. Whe overnor Powell addressed the people of this place e dwelt long on the free school system and pledged lmself if elected to cherish and sustain it, and he as nobly redeemed his pledge.

But where is Mr. Clark! No one knows. What

What measures of national policy is he? No one knows. What then is the ther ht Federalists, inflammatory appeals to the p as against the North, thas arraying one por

he country sectional feelings and sec How long think you our Union would remain sa the hands of such men? When a political campaign is to be con inct on no other principles than hostifity to one po on of the Union and endeavors to excite and i ne the passions of the other sgainst that pe t-steps of that great man in his devotion to thi are and pleading for that Union so dear to all! I case the sole aim of that great man's life to preserve ad perpetnate the Union of these States. He had his reward. The noble old statesman steepalmly in the soil his matchless cloquence defended by the sole of the sole his matchless cloquence defended by the sole of t rty, a party with the beantiful and glorious nar Sag-Nichts.

of Sag-Nichts.

Disappointed politicians may rave and rant, but think Sam has taken affairs luto his own hand tere, and the people at the August election will revoke their party leaders, and show to the world hat they will have other security for the safety of the saf ir Unlon than the oft repeated, and as oft roken promires of the old and corrupt parti

## Civil War in Kansas

The Leavenworth correspondent of the New ork Tribune, writes to that Journal as follows: I have only to say in addition, that the people the Free States know but little of our on here, and as little of the proper me ing the freedom of Kansas, which is to figh A battle or two must be fought, a regular pitch sery will be the necessary consequence. If we ant to help us who have exposed our li unes here for the cause of freedom, send us re-

The Tribune hopes, editorially, "that th

riends of freedom" will take notice of this ap eal, and prescribes the following as the way to Meet the slaveholders at the threshold, and b n organized armed force in the Territory, replieir invasion, and repudiate the proceedings e official seoundrels who will assemble and cal emselves the Legislature of Kansas. gnition of the authority of this body by the esidents of Kansas is as preposterous an idea as would be pusillanimous in conduct. The citi ens of the Territory should bid defiance to their ets, and visit eve. v attempt to enforce the ith contemptuous resistance. The residents of the Territory should organize and combine for nis purpose, and not suffer the gigantic villand erpetrated by the Missouri mon to gain even entary foothold through the faree nded legislation. Let this proceeding be back by volunteers from the North who are deter ned that the cohorts of Slavery shall not coner free Territory, and the repulse and extine The power exists in overwhelming force at th neh of our Territories from Slavery now an prever. And shall the shame and disgrace a teh to this generation that, having the pow do this, and being urged to its perform no sting of insolent usurpation and matchles adacity of outrage on the part of the Slave Oli rehy, it failed to discharge that duty!

On the other hand, the Western Argus hold

ABOLITION MANUEVRES .- We are credibly med that the Abolitionists-operating through secret organization—on some day not far sas Territory. It therefore behooves the pr avery party, not only of Kansas, but of Min ouri, to keep up a good look out for abolitio matics, so as to prevent this threatened mi as, we know of none so deserving of such treat

ent as the abolitionists themselves termined to force a rupture with the pro-slaver rty. It begins to be apparent that they desir il war, and to this end they are shaping thei hole course, and since this is their obi sooner they are stopped in their incendiary designs the better it will be for the interests of Missouri.

COMAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF TEUNESSEC, preached the Catholic Church in this city on Sunday last a theme was "Knew-Nethings," whom he deoniced in the most numeasured terms. Amo iatory expressions was this sentene "Know-Nothings") may trouble v schereuls as a reward for their services. The rivalines of their services. The rivalines of their states as the same of their minimum continuations of their states.

Gol often chooses the most about nontheir some of their holy father, are notorious to every one who lives near account.

Blelyet, vol. in p. 422.

A Vincense Gioberti Fra Pellico della Campagnia di Gess

pp. 25. 28.

A vincense Gioberti Fra Pellico della Campagnia di Gess

and cannot overcome you.

Gol often chooses the most about nontheir some people? The audience was pathetically appealed to, and requested to pray for the deluded men who called themselves by this analysis and prisons of the State.

5. Closes the julis and prisons of the State prison.

5. Closes the julis and prisons of the State prison.

S. Closes the julis and prisons of the State prison.

The production of the state o

# AGRICULTURAL.

THE VINEYARD.

The Cultivation of the Grape und the Preparation of Wine. BY J. A. CORNEAU. SECTION ELEVEN-THE VINTAGE.

SECTION ELEVEN—THE VINTAGE.

The vineyard from which our wines are male lies upon the south-eastern slope of a range of hills in Kenton Co., Kentucky, about four miles from Cincinnati, and enjoys advantages of position and exposure which render it well adapted for the production of wine. It contains about 8 acres, all in bearing, and numbering about 20,000 vlnes. The wine house or building in which the presses, stemming and crushing apparatus are placed, is located near the foot of the vineyard, and is about 40 by 60 feet square; it is furnished on three sides with a range of tables or shelving, about two and a-half feet in width and three feet from the floor, with an upflight strip some six faches wide nailed -hair feet in which and three feet from the noor, rith an uprlight strip some six inches wide nailed round the outer edge; these "tables" are divided t intervals of four or five feet by partitions of ame width as the strips at the outer edge. Into hese divisions a sufficient quantity of grapes are brown at a time, as they are brought from the vineard, to be picked over hy the hands employe yard, to be picked over by the hands employed for that purpose. As many persons as can be conveniently employed are sent into the vineyard to pick until a sufficient quantity of grapes are obtained for a pressing—when all hands are set to work in the wine house to "pick over" or, in other words, to select the perfect from the imperfect fruit. No more grapes should be put into each division on the tables than can be conveniently man aged by the picker. He should have about half the space reserved to ulace his granes in after the hear pace reserved to place his grapes in after the bear as been carefully picked over, bun h by broch are should be taken not to have the heap too Care should be taken not to have the heap too high, as the too greet pressure npon the lower bunches of fruit would express the juice, and thus create considerable loss. All the green, dried, or decayed grapes, must be taken off and kept separate; a small box, or basket, placed in front, or on one a small box, or basket, placed in front, or on one side of the picker, into which they may be thrown, facilitates the operation. By employing a number of bands—men, women and children—a large quantity may be picked over in a comparatively short time; although fifty or one hundred busicles of grapes on the tables at one time seems like a formidable quantity, to be overhauled bunch by banch, yet, in order to have good wine, this must be done, as two or three decayed grapes will use an otherwise. wo or three decayed grapes will ruln an otherwi-cool cask of wine. The green and imperfect grap re reserved until all the wine is made, when the are canshed and pressen, and the jnice is put in a cask (not filled full) with the bung left open,

case (not niced un) with the bung lett open, for conversion into vinegar.

The washings of cacks and refuse slops of wine that have become acid, may be mingled with the uitee of the green and imperfect grapes, and by simp'y letting it stand in the cask, as mentioned, three or four anouths, it becomes converted into a

After a sufficient quantity of grapes are "pick dover" to make a "pressing," they are carried in over" to make a "pressing," they are carried in oaskets, or, if very soft and juicy, in tubs, to the stemming and cru hing apparatus, before being placed in the wine press. It is proper here to remark that a difference of onlying here always are ourk, that a difference of opinion has always ex ted in regard to the necessity, advantage, or pro-riety of stemming; and we know of no better tim o express our views upon this subject than th o express our views upon this subject than the resent. So far as our experience goes, we not nly regard it as proper and advantageous, but eccasary—(all other precautions and directions awing been observed in regard to making the wine), a order to insure a tine wine. We have seen inner order wine—wines that have taken premiaras () nat were made from grapes not stemmed; and, eed, it is probably well known that we are need, it is probably weil known that we are the only callivators in this vicinity who always 'stem' our grapes, or have an apparatus expressly constructed for that purpose. Our reasoning on this point is simply this: that nothing but the rije grape itself should undergo pressure for making wine. If it is as 'crted that the stems are not injurious to the It is as crited that the stems are not injurious to the winc, we must express the decided conviction that they are—unless entirely dried—which is never the case, at any of our vintages. In proof of our assertion that the stems are injurious, we have simply to state what can be proven not only by a high chemical" anthority, but by any cultivator who will take the trouble to investigate the subject—that they contain a large quantity of mishe acid, which is the great cause of the unpleasant acidity of many of our wincs—and that the pressure of we one is the great cause of the impleasant acidity if many of our wines—and that the pressure of so arge a proportion of soft green stems among the rapes, extracts this acid freely, while no amount of pressure of fruit and stems together will extract rora green stems a quantity of tamin, that can be egarled as of any benefit to the wine. We assert that will extract the beautiful and stems to the stems of th hat will yet be proven to be an indisputable fachat however good a wine may be, it would have een better had the grapes been sten over need the grapes been stemmed. Then have been no exp riments that we have ever heard of that sustained by clearly defined facts the position of those who think stemming not only useless to tinjurious; while on the contrary, the experience of cultivators in the finest wine districts of France

and our own experience here, satisfy us fully i It is of course generally understood that tanning the astringent principle contained in eak bark, not alls, grape seeds, &c. It may be obtained in an al-lost pure state by pulverising the mature seed of the grape and stirring it in a small quantity of cold water. Its presence in wine, in some degree, is es-sential; it combines with the macilage and facilitates the precipitation of the sediment; an excess of tannin

rapid and effectual manner in which it acc In a former article we stated that from some wines-based upon an analysis of 9 specimens; whi required an average of 561 grains to no nalysis, and obtained the following certificate

It will require four numerative carbonate of potassa to neutralize the acids in one gallon of this winc.

Cin. Chemical Laboratory, March 26, 1855.

E. GRASSELLI." No one we presume will doubt the corre

proactes within a traction of the degree of acidity of "nine samples of the timest French and Rhenish wines." So much for stemming. To resume then, our wine making operations; we have before attach that after a sufficient quantity of grapes are "picked over" to make "a pressing,"—they are carried to the stemming and crushing apparatus. Having been duly stemmed and crushed, the mass of pulp is carried in this to the press mail sufficiently full. When the ressing, is regarded as the finest and choices in .- Cin. Com.

our fruit-growing readers:

The product of a tree thinned down to fom shels will sell in market for twice as much money a ten bushels raised on the same tree would bring, here is but one way to do the work, and that is by and. To thrush the fruit off with clubs injuries te trees, destroys the best, and leaves the worst nit, and does not produce a regular thisning

f its profit, as wel necessity.

The average cost of thinning a tree will not enture the prediction that notwithstandings error of finit now on the trees, to vill, consequently, command bigher prices.

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Nullification "Personal Liberty" law orovides, in brief:

1. The writ of habeas corpus ln behalf of fingi-1. The writ of habeas corpus in behalf of ingitive slaves, and a trial by jury.

2. Heavy lines and the State prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off nulawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave who is no fugitive according to Massachusetts law.

3. No State officer allowed to do anything in rehalf of the return of a fugitive to his master.

Details of the Pacific's News.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE. The latest statement with regard to the position f negotiations for the restoration of peace, was nade in the British House of Commons on the 17th str., by Lord Palmerston, who, in answer to a quesion, repeated what he had stated upon a preceding coasion, that there had been informal communicaons between the governments of England, France, and Anstria, since the last protocol of April 26th, at no formal communication which could be laid

but no formal communication which could be take before Parliament.

A Vienna despatch, of doubtful authenticity, says that Austria agrees with the Western Powers out final ultimatum to be presented to Russia. This is at variance with reliable advices. Count Nesselrode as issued a new circular; contents as yet no

known.

A Russian despatch, dated 18th, 30th April, adassed to the Bassian Minister at the Court crustadt, says that Russia considers the under unding come to at the Vienua Conferences on the st two points "as a useful and acquired result disengaging Ger , an interests from the questi is result must confirm the states of Cer

this result must confirm the states of Germany natheir determination to maintain a strict neutrality. Russia will not consider herself bound to maintain the interpretation of the first two points as agreed apon at Vienna, except on the condition of the strict neutrality of Germany.

German papers mention a conference held at Berlin, on the 12th, between M. Manteuffel, President of the Prussian Cabinet, Count Esterbazy, Ambasender of Austria, and M. Bismark, who represents Prussia at the Germanic Diet. A private I tter says the conference was of a very important character. A union between Prussia and Austria for an anneal neutrality Is spoken of as becoming more and more probable, sud that Prussia, with a view thereto, will support the proposition which Austria is about al Contingents. There is some prospect of an i veen the King f Prussia and the Emperor of Au-The Insurrection in the Ukraine.

The Insurrection in the Ukraine.

The statement of an insurrection of the peasantry in the Ukraine is one of great interest, and the
accounts hitherto given are very various. The Cas.,
(a Polish paper published in Cracow.) gives the
tollowing account as the result of its special in-

iries:
'Carriers (probab' y drivers of arabas) who were urning from the Crimea through Podolia nar-ed in the neighborhood of Mobilew that the atted in the neighborhood of Mobilew that the rench, although they were fighting against the tussiau troops, were by no means ill-disposed to be Enssian pe-pie, and wanted to do away with all orced labour (vilane socage.) On this a deason a Pope not yet in full orders, in the village of Mouslaw, near Mobilew, having observed how little fleet the appeal of the Enssian Synod in St. Petersoners had had in rousing the people in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukrune (formerly Possh,) to take up arms for its faith and its coregionists in Turkey, made the personnes believe that he synod had, in fact, addressed another appeal to the people, in which the abrogation of the correct as proclaimed, and the fee-simple of the lands onferred on the peasants who cultivated them. This document, of bis own concoction, he read to he peasants that were stready excited by the French news from the Crimea. They proceeded at once ws from the Crimea. They proceeded at once their Pope, and demanded to have the little geno need rope, and demanded to have the fittle ge into address of the Synod published, and were ourse, informed there was no other than the o lready made known. In a number of villages t casantry began to mattreat their Popes, and a curbled together turnituously, armed with scyth nd pitchforks; but in no case was any threaten amoustration made against the landed proprieto demonstration made against the landed proprietors, the lords of the manors. With the assistance of military, acting as energetically up to the very sharp orders they had, the disturbance was quieted; 40 of the rioters lost their lives, and about two hundred of the more prominent were taken prisoners and sent to Siberia; the less prominent got off with a plentful dose of the knout. The villages in question remain occupied by soldiery, and the whole state of feeling in Lesser Russia is described as sultry and threatenine. try and threate

Execution of Pianori.

The appeal of Pianorl against the sentence of the ourt of Assizes of the Seine, which condemne Court of Assizes of the seme, which condemned him on the 7th inst., to the death of particides, for an attempt on the life of the Emperor, was present-ed on the 12th to the Court of Cassation. The ap-peal was grounded on two informalities—first, a violation of the 332d article of the Code of Crimiviolation of the 332d article of the Code of Criminal Instruction, hasmnch as an interpreter was not given to the accused; and, second, a violation of the right of defence, arising out of the reading in the court of two dispatches containing information respecting the antecedents of the accused which had not been previously communicated to him. The Court, after hearing M. Delaborde on behalf of Pianori, and the Attorney-General, M. Royer, on the other side, rejected the appeal.

The assessia Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on the morning of the 14th, at

He was decapitated on the morning of the 14th, at 5 o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, not far from the Bastille. The spectators were not many at that early honr, and it was only on the evening of the 13th that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for day. The Advocation are the strictly in a boar because of the 13th that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for day. duty. The Advocat-General visited and an action fore his execution, to learn whether, at that terrible The Advocat-General visited him an hour be nent, when the world was about to close on him he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the advocate he unswered by a stern and simple negative. He died and made nusign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square

and assistance often and most earnestly pre

#### The Romish Church. The Kirwan Letters to the Right Rev. John

troductory letter from their able author. From

The controversy with this politico-spiritual power as hitherto been too much confined to its desatic side, and to ministers and the pulpit.

octrines have been discussed and confuted, are ests care about that, as their people never read esnming on the apathy of the country as to ms of faith, and on the strength of old party orms of faith, and on the strength of old party ies, which were supposed to be made of wrought ron, and on the corruption of politeians and alace-seekers, who, it was thought, would yield mything to secure their election, and on their lower to sway the votes of their own followers, rhich induced the belief that they could make hem over to the party which would yield most to heir demands, the hishors and priests hecame. mish schools must be supported from the public eds; then foreigners must share the political of

inchester, Clarke county, Chromele, of Thur lay, furnishes us with the following :

Our citizens were shocked vesterday after known surpassed. While Mr. Jas. Rnt Mr. R., were drinking at the bar in Bruce's ta . Reddy, attempted to get up a disti culty with Kusick, but was put out of the h the barkeeper. In a few moments Knsie rned from the bar and stepped ont of the do apon the pavement, when he was again attacked by the stranger, who was evidently determined or fight. Kusick remonstrated, protesting that he not know the other, and remarking that Reddy then seized him by the colar as not to have any difficulty there

looked and acted as if he cared not a whit for the consequences of the fearful deed of blood he had just committed. He was evidently in liquor, but we regret that we can ascribe his crime less to that cause than to hardened, calculating inhuman villany.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans, May 30.—The Star of the West left on the 24th for New York with 200 passengers and \$900,000 in specie.

A large party are awaiting at Greytown to join the Kinney expedition.

ne Kinney expedition.

The Board of Health has declared the cholera an Mr. Soule publishes a letter stating that there is not a word of truta in the letter of Mr. Perry. He ays the baseness of the impudent thing written is only equalited by its bypoorisy and covard e. He is preparing for the press a picture of Perry's letters the later to the later of the press of the pressure of the pr dings during Soul 's mission to Spain.

The steamer Laniel Webster is below with later

lifornia dates.

From Mexico. PHILADELPHIA, May 31 .—New Orleans papers of Friday are received. They contain details of Mexican news to the 22d. Santa Anna had left Maurelin in pursuit of the insurgents No accounts of his progress had been received, but reports which caused his partizans great alarms, were everywhere current. It was stated that the insurgents were prepared to offer energetic resistance.

Washington flems.

Washington, May 31, P. M.—To-morrow the cension office will issue 2,000 land warrants under me new law, and 200 pr day thereafter. The prokers report warrants worth \$1 Lt u \$1 14 per tere, but are bolding back for the new issue in antiacre, but are nothing tack for the new issue in anticition of lower rases. An order will be issued tomorrow by the Postmaster General that, in future,
both the British and American postage man the prepard on letters to Turk's Island.

Phillips, Col. Kinney's secretary, is here, and reports the expedition entirely abandoned.

The board for retiring navy officers will be appointed to-morrow. ointed to-morrow.

Mass Meeting.

Philadelphia, May 31, P. M.—An immense mass meeting was held in Independence square tomight, to express the seutiments of the Democrats pon their success in Virginia. The Ilan. John Robbins presided. Speeches were made by Forence, Cadwalder, Carrigan, Rob't Tyler, and the Hon. Wm. H. White. Strong resolutions were adopted, dennuciatory of Know-Nothingism.

Judicial Decision-Fire.
New York, May 31, P. M.—The suit of Mathews NEW YORK, May 31, F. M.—The sun of Mathews rs. the Sun newspaper, to recover damages for an alleged label, in publishing police reports five years ago, terminated in the Superior Court this morning in a verdict for defendant.

The printing house of Jno. F. Fraw, in Annatreet, was destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for 344,000, which will more than cover the loss:

Canadian Parliamen TORONTO, May 31, P. M .- The Provincial Parliament was prorouged yesterday. A proposition was received from the Colonial Secretary asking a grant of Canadian Crown lands for soldiers enlisting in foreign legions. The request was reserved

ARRIVALIOF THE NORTH STAR. New York, June 1 .- The steamship North Star. m Havre, srrived at New York to-day, with dates f the 19th of May. The St. Louis arrived at Havre on the 19th in a damaged condition. She was injured by a collision with an iceberg. She completed her voyage safely, the damage being above the water line.

Various Items Boston, June I.—Orders from Washington de-signated the lith of June for launching the steam rigate Merrimac, at the Charleston navy yard. The loss by fire is estimated at \$60,000—one half of which was insured.

Later from Texas. PHILADELPHIA, June 1—New Orleans papers of aturday are received. Late Texas pap rs report a fight near Fort Belkap, between the Camanche Indians and some correctors. The guides were killed and the catt

The San Jacinto returns to New York, when Capt.

Paulding will assume the comma d. She will then return to the squadron, to which the first class fri-gate will be added. The Jamestown has been ordered to join the Afcan squadron. Negro Saffrage Act.

HARTFORD, May 31, P. M .- In the House the il for the extension of suffrage to negroes was de feated by a majority of 20. Arrival of the Bark Catherine BOSTON, May 3t.—The bark Catherine Phillips arrived at Salem this morning from the coast of Africs. She brings the mail from the U.S. Squad-

BALTIMOTE, May 31 .- Jack White, an ex-police-

man was killed on the race course to-day by James McDonald, a horse dealer. The Eruption of Vesuvius. The best account of the eruption at Vesuvins we an find is the following letter extracted from the

London Durly Neros: source and is doing terrible damage. I have before me the report of Conzolini as to the lastest changes which have taken place about the cone. Just at the base of it a lake of fire has been formed which the base of it a lake of fire has been formed which looks like a red sea in an undulatory state. In the very center of this has opened another crater which is throwing out red-hot at nes. On the morning of the 7th the crater at the very summit fired, as it were, two heavy cannonades; and after sending forth lightning, flames and stones, broke up alsogether. In the middle of the cone ten craters have been formed, and from these the lava poars forth like a river and rons on the side of Cavallo as far as the Minatore. Here four other craters have been formed, which throw up bitameen in the manner of the pyramids, and resemble gigantic exhibitions of fireworks. The whole of the summit of the crater is like a spouge and must luevitably fail in. The ints were removing their goods, and on a bridge the middle of the little township of Cercolo the lave, which was now coming rapid y down

bridge into the bed of the river, we went up in face of the lars, which was now coming rapidly down. Here again were Sappers, raising meaned on either side, to dive t the ruin from some private grounds and keep the lava in one straight course. The smoke which rose over the heads of the multitudes told us we were come on the spot, and climiting up the bank and walking along the ton, we looked down on this mighty mass of fire. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I waiked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Polena and Mussa di Somme was now full of bluckened coke. The houses on the borders of the village had fallem—in one 30 poor people lived; a sm. Il chapel was swallowed up, a geutleman's villa, and a said extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sabstiano. We had hoped to have crossed it and ancented to the one cannot again, but it was no longer possible; for as one my apeaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the hrist-ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family.

The banks on either side were through divide of the stream were the King and all the royal family. tost majestic feature in the whole scene is the slow

how of majesty.

At first a few small lumps fell dewn; then poured

and the state of metal like thick treads